

Law Enforcement News

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The high cost of doing business

Public relations may suffer when cops turn to professional fundraisers

Law enforcement groups that turn to professional fundraisers to solicit donations by phone may let themselves in for a public relations tangle with citizens who feel they were misled by smooth-talking promoters they took to be cops.

That's been the experience of several police and firefighters groups in the Washington, D.C. area, where citizens have complained that they believed they were donating money directly to the groups represented and did not realize that large portions of the money would go toward expenses and to the fundraising company.

"I always had the impression it was police officers calling," said Jim Gekas, a University Park, Md., resident who has bought tickets to the Prince George's County Fraternal Order of Police benefit for the past five years.

The solicitor, he said, was "very formal, very pleasant. The same type of demeanor as when they give you a ticket."

In this case, however, the caller was not a police officer but a promoter hired by the lodge. Consumer advocates charge that professional solicitors often encourage such mistaken impressions or fail to correct them and sometimes misrepresent how the money will be used. Those charges create difficulties for police groups that rely on professionals to help them raise money.

Several years ago, the Montgomery County, Md., Police Association ran into problems when it hired a professional fundraiser. In addition to receiving only a fraction of the money made, fundraising chairman Tony Contick said, the association received a number of complaints from residents.

"Too much bad publicity," he

said. "High pressure, calling at the dinner hour, all sorts of stuff."

As a result, the association decided not to use outsiders. Members now get together once a week to stuff envelopes. For the past four years, the group has sent out 120,000 fliers to county residents and raised about \$100,000 of which 90 percent is profit. About 12 percent of that goes to local charitable organizations, and the rest is divided up among a widows and orphans fund, scholarships, legal assistance and fraternal support.

Arlington County, Va., Police Association President Richard Alt said his group has also decided to avoid professional fundraisers because "people are being misled." Solicitors, he told the Washington Post, will "say almost anything to get your pledge." His group depends solely on membership dues.

But as much trouble as the professional fundraising route seems to be, for some organizations there is simply no choice.

Margaret Hays, president of the Montgomery County Deputy Sheriffs Association, said because most members work full time and raise a family besides, there is not "a lot of time for us to do the fundraising."

That's why the Association depended on the Community Benefits Corp. (CBC), a Richmond promoter, to handle its sixth annual 50's music show in January.

Of a total gross of \$103,600 raised by CBC, the association received a flat fee of \$10,000. The rest of the money from the 2,800 blocks of tickets sold to county residents at \$37 a five-ticket block, went to pay the performers, the Silver Springs high

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Legal roadblocks:

New DUI checkpoints eyed

It may not be as stringent as police would like, but a new bill that would revive police roadblocks to catch drunken drivers is not likely to draw complaints from Oregon's law enforcement community.

The new legislation, said State Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer, would permit only civil sanctions against drunken motorists. Although Frohnmayer believes that tougher penalties ought to be exercised, he said "half a loaf is better than none."

Roadblocks to identify drunken drivers were stopped in the state in 1987, when the Oregon Supreme Court found them unconstitutional. It ruled that police could not conduct random searches for evidence of a crime.

The new bill, Frohnmayer told The Oregonian in March, has been carefully crafted to meet the constitutional requirements set out in the court's ruling. That

ruling left open the possibility that roadblocks could be based to find evidence of civil violations.

The American Civil Liberties Union of Oregon, however, said it will probably oppose the bill because it would permit random stops not based on "individualized suspicion."

The organization's associate director, Dave Fidanque, said, "Our objection is to stopping of innocent people in order to catch a few who are engaged in wrongful behavior."

Fidanque admitted that the new bill may be judged unconstitutional. The court's earlier ruling, he said, seems "to clearly point" in the direction of allowing police to use roadblocks for civil violations.

The bill has the support of such groups as Mothers Against Drunk Driving. Spokesman Kay Glazer said: "If they fear they will be caught, they will think twice."

Oregon Senator Paul Phillips joined with Representatives Mike Burton and Tom Brian in support of the legislation, pointing out that police in 24 states are allowed to give sobriety tests at roadblocks.

Under the proposed legislation, drivers who failed a breath test would have to surrender their licenses for 30 days, pending a Motor Vehicles Division hearing to determine the status of the license. They would then be given temporary licenses that would become valid only after 12 hours from the time of issuance.

Their cars would be impounded for 24 hours.

At the hearing, the license could be suspended for 90 days if it was a first offense and for a year if it was not.

Drivers who refuse to submit to a breath test would lose their licenses for a year, or up to three years if it was not a first offense.

Charges dismissed against black cop in Long Beach brutality 'sting' operation

A Long Beach, Calif., judge has dismissed charges of resisting arrest against a black Hawthorne, Calif., police sergeant who was conducting a secretly videotaped sting operation against alleged police brutality, which culminated in his being pushed head first through a plate-glass window by a white Long Beach police officer.

At the request of Long Beach City Prosecutor John A. Vanderlans, Municipal Judge Gary R. Hahn agreed on March 22 to drop the misdemeanor charges against Don Jackson, 31.

The charges had been filed after Jackson's confrontation with two Long Beach police officers on Jan. 14, which was secretly taped by an NBC News team and aired on national television.

The videotape showed Officer Mark Dickey, 28, cursing at Jackson before shoving him head first through a storefront window. Jackson had been stopped by Dickey and his partner because his car was allegedly weaving. [See LEN, Feb. 14, 1989.]

The case focused national attention on allegations of police brutality and racism by members of the Long Beach Police Department [see accompanying article].

"My reaction is one of elation," Jackson told LEN a few days after the dismissal of charges.

"I'm very pleased at the outcome. It was one that I was anticipating, however, it was quite stressful to go through what I felt was a ceremony that the city was putting on, on its own behalf."

Probe of Prosecutor Sought
Jackson said his attorneys will ask the California Bar Association to conduct an investigation into Vanderlans' "malicious" prosecution of the case.

"The evidence never changed in this case," said Jackson. "It was the same from start to finish. But it shows you how far they will go even in light of clear evidence to avoid accountability and to avoid the truth."

Jackson is currently on a stress-related disability leave from the Hawthorne, Calif., Police Department. He told LEN in an earlier interview that he was ordered to take the leave after he charged some officers there with racism.

Vanderlans said he would never have filed charges against Jackson if he had had complete access to information pertaining to the case earlier in the proceedings. He said he only received the complete set of NBC videotapes of the incident on March 17 and a transcript of a California Senate subcommittee inquiry on March 20.

"The facts had after the 20th of March changed my mind."

Vanderlans said without elaboration.

But Jackson's attorneys maintained that Vanderlans never had grounds to file charges against their client. They charged that Vanderlans kept the case open to fend off a possible lawsuit by Jackson.

Suits May Be Forthcoming
Jackson said he will go forth with plans to file lawsuits against the Police Department because "they're at the foundation for the type of conduct that's occurring on the streets."

He said he also will file a lawsuit against the city of Long Beach, "inclusive of the Long Beach Police Officers Association representatives and [its] president Mike Tracy" for "slanderous remarks" that they have allegedly made about the case.

"They say this incident was choreographed by Don Jackson and [that] this type of negative rhetoric... serves to distort and continue to blemish the image of the Long Beach Police Department," Jackson said.

As for Dickey, Jackson said: "He's no victim and he's no hero. The fact is that the officer did several things, any one of which could be seen as clear grounds for his termination. I find it disturbing that they would still try to

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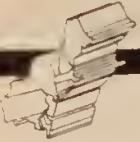
What They Are Saying:

"When I pull some guy over who's doing 57 in a 30 zone, and tell him it's a \$220 fine, you can see the color drain from his face."

Officer Paul Hartley of the Boston Metropolitan Police, on the furor over sky-high speeding fines in Massachusetts. (6:3)

Around the Nation

Northeast



DELAWARE — State Police Supt. Clifford Graviet has asked legislators to amend the law and remove a requirement that police wait until drug suspects are convicted before seizing and using cars. Graviet said the current requirement delays seizures by as much as two years.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — The City Council passed an emergency law April 4 to allow police to arrest people loitering in designated "illegal drug zones." Mayor Marion Barry, who has 10 days to sign the bill, later announced a \$102-million anti-crime plan that includes hiring 700 police officers and increasing prison space. On April 3, U.S. Representative Stan Parris of Virginia introduced legislation to give the Federal Government control of the district's police, fire, ambulance, prison and court systems.

MAINE — State Police Det. Giles Landry was fatally shot March 31 while investigating a child-abuse complaint at the home of David Grover Sr. and Barbara Wells. Police say Grover shot Wells and Landry and then killed himself.

MARYLAND — The Baltimore County Council has approved the expenditure of \$19,000 seized from drug dealers for an anti-drug poster contest in middle schools. The winning posters will be reproduced in student calendars, and winners will be given savings bonds.

Prince George's County Executive Parris Glendening has unveiled a \$904.9 million budget for next year that includes funds for 100 new police officers. Glendening has pledged to increase the force by 400 by fiscal 1993, to a total of 1,400 officers.

Baltimore County Police Chief Neil Behan has reversed an earlier stand and agreed to let his officers switch to 9mm. semiautomatic pistols. Half of the county's 1,500 officers are expected to make the switch this year.

MASSACHUSETTS — Boston Mayor Raymond Flynn has approved a city ban on nine types of automatic weapons. The ban needs the approval of the state Legislature, which is considering a similar statewide ban.

NEW YORK — New York City Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward last month curbed the disciplinary power of the Civilian Complaint Review Board by eliminating its right to recommend departmental trials or punishment for officers charged with misconduct.

The state's highest court, the Court of Appeals, ruled earlier

this month that prosecutors may not agree to drop charges against a defendant in return for a pledge not to sue the police.

It's now official: Police say homicides in New York City last year set a new record, with a total of 1,896. The murder total was 13.4 percent higher than the 1,672 recorded in 1987.

Three drug dealers were convicted March 29 in the execution-style murder of New York City police officer Edward Byrne in February 1988. Scott Cobb, Todd Scott and David McClary shot Byrne five times as he sat in his cruiser guarding the home of a drug-case witness.

PENNSYLVANIA — U.S. District Judge John Hannum last month declared a mistrial in the racketeering trial of six former Philadelphia narcotics agents accused of shaking down drug dealers. The jury had reported itself hopelessly deadlocked after seven days of deliberations.

Southeast



GEORGIA — Macon police have urged local churches to beef up security, after noting a 500-percent increase in church burglaries so far this year. The 26 burglaries reported this year is up from 5 between October and December of 1988.

MISSISSIPPI — House and Senate conferees last month agreed on a bill that would allow state drug agents to tape the phones of suspected drug dealers, and enter private homes to install court-approved wiretaps.

NORTH CAROLINA — Two Winston-Salem aldermen have recommended the formation of a citizens' board to hear allegations of police misconduct, citing recent accusations that officers sexually abused a child, gave out information to an accused black-mailer, and cheated on promotional tests.

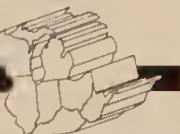
SOUTH CAROLINA — Cottageville Police Chief Jerry Shelton was shot repeatedly and killed March 25 at the local police station after arresting a young couple for speeding. Police were searching for Jason Matthews, 20, and Mary French, 17, in connection with the murder of the 28-year-old chief.

TENNESSEE — After a four-month selection process, East Ridge has named Alan Richards as the town's new police chief. Richards, who had been a deputy chief in Johnson City, Tenn., is said to be an innovator and problem-solver who helped overhaul and improve the Johnson City Police Department

during his four years there.

The state Senate Judiciary Committee last month rejected a bill that would impose a seven-day waiting period on would-be handgun purchasers.

Midwest



ILLINOIS — Chicago police say the number of drug-related murders for the first three months of 1989 is double that for the same period last year, with turf disputes among drug dealers being blamed for the increase. Twenty-two drug-related killings occurred in the first quarter of this year, compared to 11 in 1988.

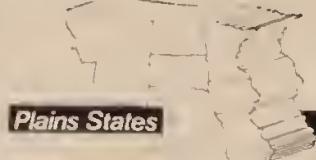
The state's third office of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration will open in Rockford in October to help fight a drug problem said to be linked to nearly 80 percent of the city's robberies last year.

The Highland Park City Council last month voted to ban handgun ownership by most city residents.

An audit has charged that the state fund set up to collect money for victims of violent crimes has no built-in monitoring process to ensure that the fund gets all the money it should from those convicted of the crimes.

KENTUCKY — Henderson officials will investigate charges that the Police Department solicited citizen complaints to oust the department's only black officer, Det. David Petrie. The state Human Rights Commission will also look into the charges in a November hearing.

MICHIGAN — More than 1,000 high school and college students smoked marijuana openly in Ann Arbor April 2 during the 19th annual Hash Bash at the University of Michigan. The smoke-in, held to dramatize a call for marijuana legalization, led to 15 persons being ticketed for possession and fined \$5 each.



IOWA — Des Moines police say they have evidence that out-of-state gang members are moving into the city, sparking fears that the summer will bring increased gang violence and drug dealing.

KANSAS — The state House has agreed to a \$100,000-a-year plan to expand a victim reparation program to include counseling and other services for abuse victims and their families.

Calling for vigilance in the face of increasingly visible white supremacist activity, Attorney

General Robert Stephan has asked the state's sheriffs to inform him of incidents of racial or religious intimidation.

MINNESOTA — More than 100 National Guard helicopter pilots begin training this month to spot marijuana fields and illegal dump sites. The Guardsmen will report their findings to state and Federal agencies.

MISSOURI — State troopers last month found 150 pounds of marijuana inside a birthday-wrapped package marked "To Grandpa, With Love." The package was in a van stopped for speeding. Four Arizonans were arrested.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Nine agencies or Indian tribes have applied for \$408,003 in grant money from a new Federal program to help crime victims on reservations.



COLORADO — The Colorado Association of Chiefs of Police last month approved unanimously a resolution calling for a ban on the sale of military-style assault weapons to the public.

NEW MEXICO — The Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department has ended a program to reduce a backlog of outstanding warrants. Officials say the program cost \$3,617 and yielded only \$1,977 in fines.

OKLAHOMA — Ottawa County Sheriff Threl Whittle will stay on the job until an April 25 hearing on a 50-count indictment he faces, according to his attorney. Whittle, who denies any wrongdoing, has been charged with seven counts of embezzlement, 41 counts of issuing illegal vouchers against county funds, and two counts of failing to deposit funds.

TEXAS — Dallas Police Chief Mack M. Vines was called on the carpet by the City Council March 29 to explain why emergency response times have risen to an average of 12 minutes. In a nutshell, Vines told the Council that there's too much crime and too few officers.

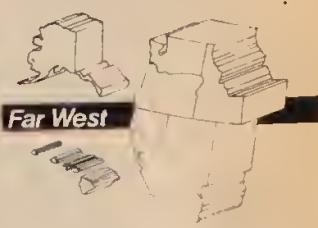
Seven Points Police Chief Bub Hudson was arrested and jailed March 28 on drug charges.

The Houston Food Bank found itself enriched by 30,000 pounds of produce earlier this month after law enforcement officials seized a tractor-trailer rig that also contained 3,200 pounds of marijuana. The onions, cabbages and melons will be used to feed the homeless, while the marijuana will be destroyed.

San Antonio police officer Gary Williams, 37, was fatally shot

with his own weapon March 27 after stopping a car. The two-year veteran was the third city officer shot — the second fatally — in three weeks. Two brothers surrendered to Bexar County prosecutors in connection with the killing.

The Customs Service expects to break its one-year record of seizing 48 airplanes, set last year, after seizing the 13th suspected drug-smuggling plane on March 23. The Piper PA-23, carrying 900 pounds of marijuana, was forced down on a dirt road near Goliad. Two men were arrested.



ALASKA — Former Anchorage Police Chief Ron Otte will take command of the seven-member Palmer Police Department in June.

CALIFORNIA — Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley proposed March 29 that the city's Police Department be increased by 6 percent, or 500 officers, in the next year. The same day, the City Council ended 18 months of wrangling by approving a 17-percent pay increase for police officers over the next four years. Under the new contract, first-year LAPD officers will earn \$31,000.

Losses from computer crime in the United States now total more than \$555 million a year, according to a survey by the Los Angeles-based National Center for Computer Crime Data. Only a very small percentage of the crimes are reported to the police, the center said, and fewer still are prosecuted.

NEVADA — A state Assembly committee has approved legislation banning the possession and use of automatic firearms without a Federal permit. The bill is backed by police and gun-lobby groups.

OREGON — Marijuana cultivation is a growth industry in the state, according to Portland police, who have seized more plants in the first three months of this year than they did in all of 1988. Said Capt. Robert G. Brooks, commander of the Police Bureau's Drug and Vice Division, "As far as marijuana, Oregon is to the rest of the United States what Colombia is to the United States in terms of cocaine."

WASHINGTON — Serious crimes in Yakima jumped by 9 percent in 1988 to a total of 9,590 offenses, according to police. Murders, rapes and assaults all increased, and drug arrests rose from 327 in 1987 to 618.

24 strikes, you're out:

DoJ looks to scrap OC units

Attorney General Dick Thornburgh has tentatively decided to abolish the government's 24 regional Organized Crime Strike Forces and turn over their duties to local U.S. attorneys.

Thornburgh said he would rather send a "cadre of experienced prosecutors" to assist the 94 U.S. attorneys than have the two groups working separately.

The problem with the strike forces, Thornburgh said, "is that they are an independent field office of the Department of Justice that competes with the U.S. attorneys."

Thornburgh's plan has touched off a wave of opposition from the 130 strike force lawyers, many of whom have spent a lifetime fighting organized crime.

The U.S. attorney's offices, they argue, lack the continuity of leadership and experience necessary for fighting entrenched organized crime.

Thornburgh, however, points out that the plan worked successfully in the Southern District

of New York under former U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani. Giuliani's prosecution of all five New York area Mafia families, said Thornburgh, has shown that the strike forces are not essential for fighting organized crime.

Calling Giuliani the "nation's leader in the assault on organized crime," Thornburgh said, "the argument that U.S. attorneys can't do the job was effectively laid to rest" when the two offices were merged in Giuliani's district.

Opponents however, point out that Giuliani's office was not typical of all U.S. attorneys. They contend that the quality of prosecutors is better on the average in New York than in smaller cities that may have as big a problem with organized crime but not the same hard-driven prosecutors.

Thornburgh's comments come at a time when the strike forces have won several significant victories against senior members of crime families. The strike force has won convictions in Boston,

Buffalo, Chicago, Kansas City, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Cleveland in the past four years.

The Organized Crime Strike Force was begun by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy in the early 1960's. Its purpose was to use Federal resources to break up organized crime syndicates that local prosecutors and U.S. attorneys had been unable to prosecute.

The strike forces are run from Washington, D.C., as opposed to being run from the U.S. attorney's offices in the cities where the strike force offices are based, because organized crime usually operates across state lines.

Those who support merging the units with the U.S. attorneys' offices argue that competing prosecutors would be eliminated and U.S. attorneys would receive more lawyers and more high-profile cases.

Thornburgh is not the first Attorney General to try abolishing the units. The argument has been repeated since the early 1970's.

police clashed with several hundred demonstrators protesting a 1 A.M. curfew in the East Village park.

Nichols said the seven-month investigation was hampered by the continued refusal of the 40 sergeants and 400 officers there that night to tell investigators of any wrongdoing they witnessed. Difficulties in positively identifying the officers involved have also created problems.

At this point, board members believe that only a small percentage of the officers accused of violence will be charged.

22 Complaints Forwarded

Of the 22 civilian complaints forwarded to Ward so far, only seven included recommendations that the accused officers be tried for violating departmental regulations. The first case, in which an officer was accused of hitting a New York Times photographer with a nightstick,

was dismissed after an administrative judge ruled that the officer had not been positively identified.

So far, six officers have been brought up on criminal charges, while nine civilians were arrested and charged with assault and resisting arrest.

In January the review board offered sergeants immunity from departmental charges if they would testify, but Nichols said the strategy failed.

"They told us that they were just there, and bottles were being thrown at them, and they were just going from block to block," she said. One sergeant did admit that he used his nightstick to push people back, but said he was following directions from his superiors.

Those superiors, it appears, have been the subject of discord among board members. The police-dominated investigative

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Police horses off to pasture?

In an effort to keep the Portland, Ore., Police Department's mounted patrol unit from riding off into the sunset, Police Commissioner Bob Koch suggested last month that the horses be given to a private group that would continue the program.

Koch, worried that funding for the mounted unit would be cut from next year's city budget, suggested that the Association for Portland Progress take over the horses. The group, which runs a downtown guides program, said it would be willing to

take on the horse patrol if it was eliminated from the police department's budget.

Phil Todd, co-owner of the company that provides the guides, said, "I don't want to see [the horse patrols] leave the police bureau, but I think the city should have them." The company would make whatever adjustments necessary to work them into its program, he said.

The Association for Portland Progress, however, has not yet been approached by city officials, said Steffani Gray, programs director.

Whether funding for the mounted unit will be cut is still unclear. The police department has not recommended that the service be eliminated and the Mayor's office said no final decisions have been made. While the patrol costs the bureau \$282,000, the savings to the city if it were eliminated would be only about \$60,775, since most of the patrol's costs are for the sergeant and four officers who make up the unit.

Those officers, Koch said, may be needed to go back to patrol cars and answer emergency calls.

High Court keeps criminal records a private matter

Advocates of keeping the rap sheet a private matter between an individual and the FBI's computers won an even greater victory than they had anticipated when the Supreme Court ruled 9-to-0 last month that the FBI's individual criminal histories are never subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

The Justice Department, in league with the American Civil Liberties Union and Representative Don Edwards, had argued only that each request for disclosure should be decided on a case-by-case basis in light of personal privacy concern. But the Court ruled categorically that individual criminal histories kept by the bureau are never to be disclosed under the 23-year-old FOI act.

"The privacy interest in a rap sheet is substantial," wrote Justice John Paul Stevens. "The substantial character of that interest is affected by the fact that in today's society the computer can accumulate and store information that would otherwise have surely been forgotten long before a person attains the age of 80, when the FBI's rap sheet are discarded."

The case originally was brought by a CBS television reporter and a journalists' organization who sought the criminal history of a Pennsylvania businessman linked by the state's crime commission to organized crime. A Federal appeals court had adopted a case-by-case approach that gave weight to the public interest in disclosure.

Jane Kirtley, executive director of the Reporters Committee

for Freedom of the Press, said the Supreme Court ruling reflected a "misplaced concern for individual privacy" that would result in limited access to information that had been compiled at taxpayer expense.

Although Justice Harry A. Blackmun and William J. Brennan agreed that the records involved in this case should not be released, they refused to join Stevens's opinion. The categorical exclusion of such records from the Freedom of Information Act, they said, is "not basically sound."

The Court based its ruling on section 7(c) of the FOI act, which excludes law-enforcement records to the extent that the disclosure would "constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy."

The Freedom of Information Act makes public all documents compiled by the Federal Government, except for those that fall within nine categories.

Rejecting the argument that the privacy interest at stake was small since all convictions and arrests are public knowledge at the time they happen, Stevens wrote that Federal computers make easily available information that would otherwise be much more difficult to obtain.

"Plainly there is a different between the public records that might be found after a diligent search of a courthouse files, county archives, and local police stations throughout the country and a computerized summary located in a single clearinghouse of information," he said.

The ruling does not affect FBI use of the histories.

Study finds public solidly behind ban on assault rifles

Despite recent findings by the Gallup Poll showing that 72 percent of Americans favor banning the sale, manufacture and possession of semi-automatic assault rifles, requests for import permits for such firearms so far this year are nearly triple the number for all of 1988.

In the Gallup Poll, nearly three-fourths of those asked said they favored the outlaw of the so-called "Rambo" guns, compared to 23 percent who oppose a ban.

Of those who generally oppose stricter gun laws, 55 percent said they support outlawing the weapon and 39 percent oppose it.

The controversy over assault rifles such as the Uzi or AK-47 arose this year after a deranged gunman shot five children and injured 31 others during a shooting spree in a Los Angeles schoolyard.

The Bush administration, responding to both the huge increase in requests for importation permits for the weapons and

claims that they are used almost exclusively by drug traffickers and gangs, last month imposed a temporary ban on the importation of the rifles.

The ban will block the import of about 110,000 rifles. That figure represents only a small percentage of the rifles sold, according to the Los Angeles Times, since most semiautomatic rifles are made domestically.

Pollsters also found the public supports tougher gun laws generally, 70 percent to 22 percent.

The backing for tougher sale laws is greater among women at 79 percent as compared with men, 59 percent and among non-Southerners, 71 percent, than Southerners, 66 percent.

The poll also reported that 71 percent of those questioned support banning the "Saturday Night Special" and 75 percent back bans for weapons that cannot be detected by metal detectors.

People and Places

Scarface lived here

While Chicago citizens may not like the idea of honoring one of the city's most notorious residents, the two-family brick house on the South Side that was home to Al Capone may soon become an official landmark.

The National Register of Historic Places is considering designating the house a historic landmark. Supporters of the plan, such as Historic Preservation Agency director Michael Devine, say the house has historical significance. It "physically represents an important aspect of the psychological and social influence of Capone on the American public during the Prohibition era," Devine said.

But the issue has touched off heated debate between those who believe that Capone's house has legitimate worth as a landmark and those who contend that honoring his home glorifies a criminal and promotes a negative image of Italian-Americans.

In addition, according to the city's Commissioner of Planning, Elizabeth L. Hollander, the designation would "revive the image of Chicago's gangland past."

But that image, however disreputable, is part of Chicago's history, argues Timothy Samuelaon, an aide with the

Commission on Chicago Landmarks.

Samuelson, who originally nominated the house, said, "In a city which has been home to such personages as Louis Sullivan, Jane Adams and Carl Sandburg, it is possible to argue that others are more deserving of the title."

But he added that in terms of international reputation, Capone's place in history remains "unshakably secure." He called Capone "Chicago's most famous citizen."

Capone bought the house in 1923, when he moved to Chicago from New York to work for a local gangster, Johnny Torrio. Over the next eight years he lived there as he built his organization.

In 1931, when he was convicted of income tax evasion and sent to prison, his wife and mother lived there. The house was sold in 1953 when Capone's mother died.

The current owner of the house, who would be eligible for Federal tax breaks if the house were renovated under landmark status, supports the designation.

Throughout the years, pictures of Capone's house have appeared in newspapers. It was the scene for the gangland funeral of Capone's brother, Frank, who was killed by police in a gunfight.

Samuelson said it is also the home where Capone sometimes entertained reporters wearing bedroom slippers and an apron while he cooked spaghetti.

In an effort to defuse the controversy, Samuelson said he tried to have Eliot Ness's house made a landmark too. Ness, Capone's nemesis and the man who finally brought him down, lived in an apartment with his parents, however.

Instinctive heroics

Two years ago Maryland State Police Sgt. Kenneth Pollock became a bona fide hero when he saved the lives of a young couple and their infant daughter by moving his cruiser between their van and a car that was speeding toward them.

For that feat of bravery, Pollock was named the International Association of Chiefs of Police Officer of the Year. Now Pollock is being recognized again. This time he will be featured in a one-hour CBS special on heroes.

Pollock, 44, of New Market, Md., said it was not police instinct that made him put his own life in danger to save David and Laura Cannon and daughter Caitlin.

In 1980 Pollock lost a son, Jeffrey, 16, to a motorcycle accident. The boy died in his arms, and Pollock said, that memory prompted him to action when the Cannons were in danger. Later he

A case of Hart failure?

Some religious and civic leaders have called for the removal of Detroit Police Chief William L. Hart after a four-part series in the Detroit News detailed an increase in crimes committed by Detroit officers over the past five years.

Hart, who has served under Mayor Coleman Young for 13 years, has also come under fire for refusing to meet with city council members who would like to discuss the deployment of officers around the city.

The Detroit News series, published in February, found that in 1987 the department ranked first among the nation's top ten police departments in the number of officers accused of criminal wrongdoing.

The newspaper reported that the increase coincided with a huge recruiting drive in 1985-87 in which more than 1,500 new officers were hired, prompting allegations that the department lowered its standards and did not conduct adequate background checks during the drive.

Hart has been criticized as well for his strict enforcement of the department's residency requirement, for his failure to apply for accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies and for dropping an ethics class that had been a requirement for all new recruits.

These issues led some to call for Hart's removal; others called for reform. "In light of these revelations involving those who manage the police department, it is time to get tough. And if they're not going to get tough, then I think it's time for the community to get tough with the management," said William K. Quick, senior pastor of Metropolitan United Methodist Church.

Hart Denies Allegations
Hart has denied that lax hiring policies led to the increase in crime within the department and

defended the officers hired during the drive. "Since those new people have been on the job, crime has gone down 18 percent. So I think they've done a wonderful job," he said.

Hart also said the department has done a good job of policing itself. "Any corruption that was found in the department, we discovered it," he said. "The higher-ups did the investigation."

Police records show that during the past two years the department's internal affairs investigators found evidence that 81 officers had committed crimes. The newspaper report said that most of those crimes were committed by officers hired during the recruitment drive.

Young, who has also come under attack, stood by Hart and called the newspaper series inaccurate. "I happen to think that Detroit has one of the finest police departments in the country. To see them vilified and slandered by a newspaper...I can't imagine what the purpose is," he said. "We've hired the highest qualified officers — there's no diminution of quality."

Among those criticizing the mayor and police chief are several people who are seeking Young's job in an election later



William Hart
Is 13 an unlucky number?

said he was "just so pleased that these people did not have to suffer the horror of losing a child."

After his son's accident, Pollock had to be transferred to the department's narcotics division because he would shake uncontrollably at the sight of a traffic accident.

On March 23, 1987, however, Pollock responded to a call reporting a high-speed chase on Interstate 70. A woman doing better than 100 miles per hour had just jumped the median strip and the officers needed help.

With the car only five minutes away, Pollock jumped out of his car and stopped all westbound vehicles, sending their passengers to the grassy shoulder—all vehicles except for

this year.

Other local leaders have come to Hart's defense. "If one is going to look at the record of the department then one has to look at that," said Arthur Johnson, a member of the Detroit Board of Police Commissioners, who are appointed by Young. "I think the department is one of the best-run big city police departments in the country. There is no basis for allegations of mismanagement."

Sgt. Willie Bell, president of the Guardians, an association of about 1,000 black officers, said, "There is a lot of truth to the fact that we need to take a strong look at the recruitment process." But he dismissed charges that affirmative action policies are to blame. "It has nothing to do with it," he said. "It is not a black or white issue, it is a matter of quality of individuals."

Poll Finds Dissatisfaction

A Detroit News poll found that 50 percent of the city's residents were dissatisfied with the department's handling of officers who committed crimes or violated departmental rules; 38 percent were satisfied.

One of those calling for Hart's resignation was a city council member who criticized the chief for failing to provide the council with information it requested. Last month, Hart was supposed to discuss the police budget for the coming year with the council. He neither showed up nor sent a message explaining his absence.

An editorial in the Detroit News that recommended Hart step down from his post said Young refused to allow Hart to go before the council. Young was quoted as saying, "I don't report to City Council, I report to the people." Hart, he said, reported to him.

Hart gave a similar answer when asked about the calls for his resignation. "I work for the mayor. I serve at the pleasure of the mayor," he said.

hesitate to do it again. "Maybe that was my purpose," he told Parade Magazine, co-sponsors of the IACP award, "to save this little baby."

Coming up in LEN:

Meet the
New York cop
known as
"Captain Death"
(and find out what
he's done to deserve
that nickname).

Law Enforcement News

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John J. Collins
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Marie Simonetti Rosen
Associate Publisher

Peter C. Dodenhoff
Editor

Jacob R. Clark
Staff Writer

Leslie-Anne Davidaon
Subscriptions

Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden, Joseph Welter (columnists)

Field Correspondents: Kenneth Novak, Michael Bruswell, Hugh J. Cassidy, Jack Dowling, Tom Gitchoff, Robert S. Klonewicz, Ron Van Raalte

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East meets West in Soviet crime problems

Mikhail Gorbachev's *glasnost* and *perestroika* have had beneficial effects on U.S.-Soviet relations, arms control talks, and



Burden's Beat
Ordway P. Burden

the prospect of nuclear war, but back home in the U.S.S.R. they have had some unwelcome consequences. One of them is a considerable increase in crime.

The Soviet Union's top crime-fighter, Minister of Internal Affairs Vadim Batakin, reported in January that the nation's crime rate had gone up nearly 17 percent in 1988. The apparent cause was the gradually increasing freedom spawned by Gorbachev's call for openness and restructuring of Soviet society. The nation's criminals evidently took that as an invitation to act with greater freedom.

Batakin said that robberies, assaults and thefts of personal had soared more than 33 percent, and street crime — traditionally low in the U.S.S.R. — had jumped 40 percent. He noted that attacks on police, which would have brought sudden death before *perestroika*, were more common last year. The Internal Affairs minister also said the police themselves were often corrupt and ill-prepared to fight crime.

One of the reasons for the state of crime in the Soviet Union is the

proliferation of organized crime gangs. The gangs are often called Mafia in the Soviet press, although they have no relationship to the Sicilian and American Mafia. Some 200 gangs, chiefly in such major cities as Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa, specialize in extortion and protection rackets. Their forte is preying on one of the products of *perestroika* — the new businesses called cooperatives which are not operated by the Government. The gangs demand money to allow them to do business.

The Soviet Mafiosi appear to be aping U.S. gangsters of the Prohibition era in their outward trappings. A British newspaper reporter who chanced upon the funeral of a Soviet gang member in a Moscow cemetery said that many of the mourners wore snap-brim hats, wool coats and white boots, and dangled cigarettes from the corners of their mouths.

Soviet authorities have had little experience with organized crime, and so they are looking to their old Cold War adversaries for advice. The New York Times reported that a correspondent for Tass, the Soviet news agency, had been assigned to find out how America copes with crime gangs. The correspondent, Vladimir Kikilo, interviewed such American crime fighters as former U.S. Attorney Rudolph W. Giuliani. Kikilo was also considering getting in touch with the FBI, but, he said, "I don't know. I'm a little nervous about these people."

International Odds and Ends:

Speaking of the Mafia — the real Mafia, that is — it's making a comeback in its Sicilian birthplace, according to news reports. In late 1987 it appeared that the Sicilian Mafia was crushed by the astonishing spectacle of a mass trial in Palermo in which 338 Mafiosi were convicted. They even displayed dons and soldiers in cages, for heaven's sake! How could "men of respect" recover from that?

Apparently they have. A Mafia war broke out last fall, and in just two weeks 18 people died, including a former prosecutor and a drug fighter. A few weeks earlier, a sitting judge was killed in Palermo — the first time that had happened.

Authorities in Italy and the U.S. fear that the Mafia's resurgence in Sicily may beget an increase in the Mafia's trade in heroin and cocaine in the U.S. and Europe.

But for sheer ferocity, the Sicilian Mafia has nothing on the organized crime gangs in Hong Kong called triads. Some 20,000 triad members in 15 gangs dominate criminal enterprises in the British Crown Colony on the southeastern coast of China. The triads specialize in extorting money from business and are also big in loansharking, prostitution, drugs and pornography. Triad members don't fool around: A businessman who doesn't pay up is likely to be chopped up with a meat cleaver.

Probably there won't be many triad members in Hong Kong when Britain turns Hong Kong

over to the Chinese Government in 1997. Triads fought the Chinese Communists as soldiers for Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists, and when the Communists won in 1949 the triads fled to Hong Kong and Taiwan. It's safe to say that for historical reasons the Chinese Government won't look kindly on triads.

By American standards, China has a small police force — estimated at five officers per 10,000 population, as compared to 20 per 10,000 here — but they are efficient. Only 1 percent of defendants is acquitted in court, in part because many cases never get to court. They are resolved

more or less informally by "reconciliation and mediation committees" that seek to get criminals to repent and reform. Triad members, though, don't seem to be good candidates for repentance and reformation. No doubt they will be long gone before China takes control of Hong Kong.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.

Kansas police sink teeth into 9-state methamphetamine ring

Kansas police officials followed their noses for three years to nail a drug manufacturing ring and its leader.

Police said they knew they were on the right track in their search for a mobile drug lab because the lab left behind a chemical stench that closely resembles the smell of dirty diapers — except much stronger.

"That odor is hard to hide," said Otto A. Privette, agent in charge of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration office in Wichita. "It permeates everything."

"That odor is hard to hide. It permeates everything."

Rich, his live-in companion Melanie Hooper, and 10 others were indicted by a Federal grand jury in March in connection with the alleged drug ring.

Authorities later seized five farms and properties such as race horses and sport cars valued in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Rich was still at large when the indictments were returned, but indicated through an employee he would surrender after speaking with his attorney, said Montgomery County Sheriff Jack Daniels.

Police said although Rich evaded them for some time, the trail never grew cold. When they entered one Labette County house Rich allegedly owned they were assaulted by the strong odor of chemicals although the house probably had not been

used for making speed in at least two years.

Raids have been made on houses in each of the three counties involved over the past few years. One raid resulted in two convictions on drug charges, but could not be linked to Rich. Police say they are not sure exactly how many houses Rich owns.

In the last raid, lab equipment and methamphetamines were found at houses in Cherokee County and Cherryvale.

Agents found a stolen car at the Cherokee County farm with 10 pounds of suspected methamphetamines inside and a 100-gallon barrel of chemicals they suspect were used in making the drug at the house.

At a farm six miles north of Cherryvale, authorities found lab equipment along with 85 guns, including a machine gun.

Rich had been charged with possession of stolen property in 1986, shortly after moving to Kansas from Fort Worth, Texas. Deputies at that time seized more than 70 guns and reported finding a bag of diamonds and \$140,000. Rich was never prosecuted on those charges.

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Last month police were finally able to catch up with Rich when a raid on two alleged drug labs turned up \$100,000 in suspected methamphetamines.

Professional fundraisers: less bang for police bucks?

Continued from Page 1

school where the event was held, insurance, the phone room and clerks, overhead at the home of office, phone lines and the corporation's fee.

The association uses its share of the funds raised for retirement rings, plaques and parties; a reserve for potential legal fees incurred by deputies; flowers or baskets of fruit for hospitalized deputies; flowers for funerals; and around 30 percent for local charities. The group's only other sources of money is the Yearly \$12 dues paid by members.

One of the problems with professional fundraisers, critics charge, is that most of those solicited do not realize that only a small percentage of their donation will go into the bill of the organization they have pledged to.

According to a report by the charitable division of the Virginia Division of Consumer Affairs, when a professional solicitor is used, the sponsoring organization can expect to receive only between 5 and 20 percent of the gross.

"We see groups that provide more," said division manager Michael Wright, and "we see groups that provide less—we've seen as low as zero."

Wright said that when he gets calls from consumers seeking advice on donations, he tells them they can contribute directly and provides addresses. That, however, is not always successful

because even when organizations receive direct contributions they are often handed over to the fundraiser.

One type of fundraising event — where ticket buyers are asked to donate the tickets so that children, handicapped people, or elderly people can attend—has been particularly troublesome. Critics say fundraisers often sell many more tickets than they have seats.

A pending Fairfax County Circuit Court case charges the now-defunct Virginia Telemarketing with deception in its Fundraising with deception in its Fundraising for the Falls Church Police Association.

The company, states the bill of complaint, solicited \$358,770 in pledges for a concert sponsored by the police association. They collected \$195,590 of that amount and distributed perhaps as many as 1,500 passes. The complaint states that the hall seats just 591 people and only several hundred people attended the two performances.

But professional soliciting firms, such as CBC and Munson Cos.—the firm that handled the Prince George's County benefit—claim that the distribution of money raised is fair due to the high cost of promoting and fundraising.

"We're providing the associations with a service they're unable to do themselves," said Donna Goddard, CBC's marketing director.

Another promoter said anyone

represented in our campaign."

A letter signed by New York Senator Alfonse D'Amato soliciting funds for the National Law Enforcement Memorial Fund has touched off complaints that the letter implies donors will receive special treatment from their local police agencies.

The letter states that the name of anyone who contributes \$15 or more to the fund will be given to the donor's local police department. It also encloses a copy of a message to be sent police and asks that those who do not contribute return the copy to the fund so that the original can be pulled from the organization's files.

The letter sent to the police states the name of the donor and says, "We are proud to have your jurisdiction

represented in our campaign."

Although police groups such as the Sacramento-based Peace Officers Research Association of California have called the letter misleading, the memorial fund's officials say they will continue to use it. They are revising the text, however, to delete the portion that asks that the copy of the letter be returned.

Since July 10, 1987, the fund has done 10 mailings using D'Amato's letter and raised some \$959,000 in contributions, according to Don Schaet, the memorial fund's executive director.

Direct-mail advertising such as the memorial fund letter are considered successful if 1 percent of those contacted contribute; D'Amato's letter has generated a 2 percent

return.

Zenia Mucha, D'Amato's press secretary, said the senator signed the letter because his name is strongly associated with law enforcement. She denied that it implied favorable treatment to donors or threatened them.

"What (the wording) means," she said, "is that if you contributed you would want everyone to know" D'Amato, Mucha said, would never sign a letter implying favorable treatment.

The Law Enforcement Memorial Fund is soliciting donations for a memorial honoring police officers killed in the line of duty. The memorial has already been approved by Congress and will be located in Washington's Judiciary Square.

who believes that the entire donation goes to the charity "must believe that the telephone they're called on doesn't cost anything."

The flat fee most organizations receive are based on how many tickets the fundraiser thinks it can sell. If sales exceed the company's projection, it is the fundraiser who benefits.

The Law Enforcement and Fire Fighter Games Association made a flat fee of between \$10,000 and \$50,000 from ticket sales for its June athletic competition, according to president Thomas Franke, who would not give a more precise estimate.

Franke said he doesn't know for sure how many tickets the promotion firm he used, J.V. Publishing, actually sold to the event. The company refuses to supply clients with sales figures.

Because people solicited often don't remember exactly which group was asking for a donation, the most visible police agency in the area sometimes bears the brunt of the public's resentment.

Maryland State Trooper Lodge No. 69, for example, is often called by residents complaining about solicitors.

"We're one of the few that is listed in the phone book," said president David Rooney. "People

call us complaining about the others because they can't get in touch with them."

Before giving to any organization over the phone, the Council of Better Business Bureaus suggests, consumers should request written information about the organization seeking donation. It also recommends avoiding cash donations and making all checks payable to the organization, not the fundraiser.

"I'd be happier if everyone did their own [fundraising]," said Rooney—whose group does its own promoting. "Everyone would get a much fairer shake."

Mass. police, motorists agree: speeding fines are out of control

A substantial increase in fines for speeding has made allies of Massachusetts police and motorists, who both contend that the price for speeding has gone way too high.

Under legislation put into effect last summer, speeders can be fined \$50 for the first 10 miles over the speed limit and an additional \$10 for every mile per hour beyond that. As a result, the price of a ticket has gone from \$50 to an average of \$140.

"When I pull some guy over who's doing 57 in a 30 mph zone, and tell him it's a \$220 fine, you can see the color just drain from his face," said Paul Hartley of the Boston Metropolitan Police. The officers are calling it "ticket shock."

Police said the higher fines have made them hesitant to write complaints. "Some guy who's working two jobs to make ends meet, and he's hustling to get there on time, how can you hit him with \$200?" asked Officer Armand Quellette.

Police and motorists contend that the legislation is not about saving lives, as backers claim, but about raising an estimated

\$7 million a year, which would go a long way in reducing the state's budget deficit.

Both the Massachusetts Motorists Association and the Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association favor legislation to lessen the fines. Several such bills are now before the legislature.

Said Amesbury Chief Michael Cronin: "It just gouges people a little too much. The purpose of law enforcement has to be safety, not revenue enhancement."

Craig Carlson of the motorists group said he expects the law to be changed. "The people getting the \$150 fines aren't criminals; they're law-abiding citizens trying to get to work on time."

Currently, Massachusetts has the potential for leveling the highest speeding fines in the country. Most other states with graduated fines have a ceiling on how much a driver has to pay. In New York, for example, the maximum speeding fine regardless of how fast a driver was going is \$100.

State spokesman Jeff Grossman said the motive behind the fines is simple: The

faster a driver is going, the harder it is to stop and the less time he has before a collision. "We want to save lives," he said.

There is no argument from police there. When a teenager with a part-time job is fined \$150 for speeding, Hartley said, that's probably a week's pay for him. "He learns a lesson that could save his life."

Coming up in LEN:

Comfortably ensconced as chief after years as the number-two,

Bob Burgreen is seeking to put his imprint on the San Diego Police Department. He sits down with us for a LEN interview.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ETHICS

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 1

WINTER/SPRING 1988

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Tons of money, tons of trouble:

Jackson affair extends troubled track record

The Don Jackson incident is the latest in a series of charges against Long Beach police officers ranging from brutality to racism to misconduct, and his threatened civil action against the department is just one of several facing the department.

After charges of resisting arrest were dropped against the 31-year-old black police sergeant, Jackson's lawyers vowed "to go after" the city of Long Beach and its Police Department.

"They've embarrassed Mr. Jackson and now we're going to go after them," said attorney Tom Beck, who added Jackson will seek "a ton of money — into the millions" in damages arising from the brutality incident. Beck's co-counsel, Hugh Manes, will file a motion asking the city to pay the legal fees for Jackson's defense.

The Long Beach Police Department declined to comment on the dismissal of charges against Jackson, but in an interview last month, Police Chief Lawrence Binkley acknowledged charges by Long Beach citizens of excessive use of force by his officers — charges that have dogged the 650-member department since the 1960's.

Change Takes Time

"There was a reputation or perception in the community that there were some officers who used excessive force and didn't treat the public right. I think that perception is still out there and it has to be changed," Binkley said.

He said he is instituting sensitivity programs to counter the charges, but conceded, "You don't change the culture in an organization in two years. It takes a lot longer than that."

"The problems have existed

and been allowed to exist here for at least 20 years," Binkley said. "It didn't get this way in a short period of time and it's not going to change in a quick time."

Binkley also commented on recent local news reports about an officer who wrote and privately published a book on black street slang, which some feel is offensive and possibly racist. "Central Slang: A Police Officer's Training Guide," appeared in 1985, but remained underground until recently, according to a source who requested anonymity. The author, Officer Todd Houser, is the central figure in a Federal civil rights case that will go to trial in July.

Houser was named in a successful 1985 libel suit against the Long Beach Police Officers Association because of a series of stinging attacks on then-internal affairs chief Jerry Heath, which appeared in the Long Beach Police Officers Association newsletter, "The Rap Sheet." The police union paid Heath \$100,000 to settle the case.

Fired and Rehired

Houser was fired in 1986 by Charles Ussery, the force's first black chief, after being implicated in an Anaheim, Calif., brutality incident against a black man, William Powell.

After Ussery retired in 1987, his successor — Binkley — convened a board of inquiry on the Houser incident and reinstated the officer.

"I did look at the case, and we've had three command officers on that who reviewed it," said Binkley. "I reviewed it, the city attorney reviewed it, the city manager reviewed it. And what we came to the conclusion was that the officer's not guilty."

"He turned out to be fantastic,

one of the best officers I've seen anywhere — a really good cop," Binkley added.

As for the book, which purports to be a dictionary of black slang and street terms, Binkley said, "I really don't like the contents of the book. . . . And it's interesting that it would come up again now, that somebody would keep bringing these things up."

"My concerns are two: Is the book used by Long Beach police officers in its training? No. Is the officer prejudiced? No, he's not and he's a fine officer."

In Union There Is Strength

Sources told LEN that Binkley may have been hampered by the powerful Long Beach police union to reinstate Houser. Binkley, the fifth chief in Long Beach in 25 years, said in a Feb. 9 interview that appeared in the Long Beach Independent Press-Telegram that the union had hampered his ability to manage the department effectively and to punish officers who engage in misconduct — charges echoed by other former Long Beach chiefs, including Ussery.

"Whether they want a different kind of shoe or demand a certain amount of pay, it's just that issue after issue of what they want or don't want. And they don't like discipline. They have a major influence on this organization," Binkley told the paper.

The union includes sergeants and lieutenants among its members, a fact that Binkley said "has an influence in that supervisors very, very, very rarely will initiate disciplinary actions. What I've seen is that strong supervisors who take on disciplinary problems will receive criticism from the union and from weaker peers. I know that leaders

here have to first think about how much hate they will take when they address an issue."

He added that when he took over as chief, the department had no planning and research or crime analysis units.

Battling or Bargaining?

"There are a whole series of issues that were never addressed [by previous chiefs] because they never had time to do it" since they were always battling with the union, Binkley told the paper.

Responding to Binkley's assertions, union president Mike Tracy said: "What does he mean by battling? I think we've been bargaining for 20 years."

Former Chief Ussery testified in a police brutality case last December that he was unable to trust as many as 78 officers to be honest about confrontations with citizens. Included in that number, he said, were dozens of sergeants and lieutenants.

"I found grave discrepancies," Ussery said. "I found in many instances the citizen's claims [of brutality] to be well-founded, but no mention or account of it being included in the officer's report."

Ussery testified that supervisors routinely "counsel" an officer "to build a defense" against brutality allegations.

"I don't think we saw much improvement in lying on the part of police officers, I'm sorry to say," Ussery testified. "They would lie all the time in shaky arrest situations where force was used. I felt there was a small percentage of officers who felt that they had the right and could safely use excessive force during arrests."

Ussery repeated his charges during Senator Dan Boatwright's investigation of the Jackson incident on March 3. He said the Long Beach Police Officers Association "went to great lengths to thwart any disciplinary actions" he took against officers and that suspensions and dismissals he ordered

against officers were either reduced or overturned by the Long Beach Civil Service Commission "in a great number of instances."

Victims of Criminal Conspiracy

In an interview that took place a few weeks before the charges against Jackson were dismissed, police union president Tracy answered LEN's questions about the various allegations against the department and the Police Officers Association, including those stemming from the Jackson incident.

Tracy contended that Long Beach police officers are "victims of a criminal attack" by Jackson and his associates in the Police Misconduct Lawyers Referral Service, which assisted Jackson in setting up the sting operation that ended with the violent confrontation between Jackson and Officer Mark Dickey.

"In the state of California, when you conspire to violate the law, that's a criminal conspiracy. This whole event was planned and they came to Long Beach and they violated the law to get Don Jackson arrested. And when they did that, they made us the victim of their criminal behavior," Tracy said.

He said NBC had not released all of the tapes made of the incident and that the traffic violations for which Jackson was pulled over by Dickey occurred before the cameras started rolling.

"Obviously, they're not going to show us those tapes because it would make their story fall on its ear and we feel there's a tremendous liability on the part of NBC for their participation in this event," Tracy said.

Tracy said the union will pursue "civil damages against NBC, Mr. Jackson, and the whole entourage of people that we feel have violated the law in an attempt to develop a story."

Continued on Page 13

Cop who 'stung' Long Beach police is cleared of misdemeanor charges

Continued from Page 1
make excuses for him."

Local press reports speculated that the city's case against Jackson probably began to unravel during a hearing on the incident conducted by the California Senate Select Committee on State Procurement and Expenditure Practices, held in Los Angeles on March 3. During the hearing, chaired by Senator Daniel Boatwright (D-Concord), Dickey admitted that his police report of the incident contained several inaccuracies. After the committee compared Dickey's report with what was shown on the videotapes, the officer agreed that Jackson had not cursed at him or made threatening gestures toward him, as he initially suggested.

Little Faith in Report

"Would you say . . . this report is an accurate report?" Boatwright asked Dickey.

"No, it wasn't," Dickey replied. In later questioning by Senator

Bill Green (D-Los Angeles), Dickey said: "I did my very best to be as accurate as possible. It was not as accurate as it could be."

Dickey acknowledged that he had little faith in his report of the incident and would not want it used against him if he were a suspect in a crime.

Dickey also admitted that he intentionally inflicted pain upon Jackson when he placed him in handcuffs to restrain him.

Dickey has been reassigned from patrol to detective duties pending the outcome of the Long Beach Police Department's internal review of the incident. The Los Angeles County District Attorney's office and the FBI are also conducting investigations.

Boatwright will reconvene his committee's inquiry in Sacramento after the various investigations are complete, in order to determine whether California's Police Officers Standards and Training regulations need to be strengthened.

"A Real Slap in the Face"

The Long Beach Police Department declined to comment on the case, but a spokesman for the Long Beach Police Officers Association, Mike Minton, called the dismissal of charges against Jackson "a real slap in the face, not just to police in Long Beach, but all over the state and throughout the country."

"The Don Jacksons of this world are going to go out there and try to intimidate police officers and somebody is going to get hurt," Minton told the Associated Press.

Attempts to reach Tracy, the union president, after the dismissal of the charges were unsuccessful. In an earlier interview with LEN, however, Tracy said Jackson was "lying" about what had happened and claimed that Jackson and his associates used an edited videotape of the incident that failed to show the traffic violation for which he was ultimately pulled over.

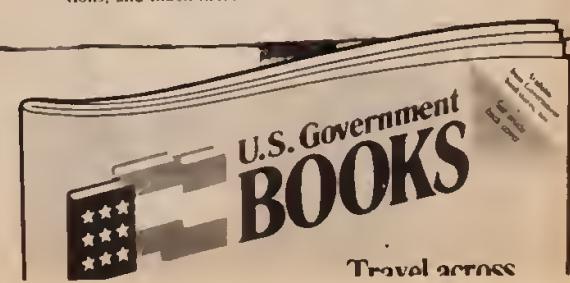
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Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

Drug testing passes a test

"In upholding two Federal programs that test employees for drug use in the workplace, the Supreme Court properly balanced privacy rights against public safety. The majority supported drug testing by a vote of 7 to 2 in the case of railroad workers involved in accidents and by 5 to 4 in the case of Customs Service employees who intercept drugs or carry firearms. Concerns for rail safety and a sober force to guard the border gateways from smugglers are real enough. Complaints about the indignity of submitting to tests are exaggerated given that urine testing has become a routine part of a physical examination. Even if the programs were motivated by politics as well as need, they are legitimate public policy as long as they are properly managed. This broad approval for two fledgling programs suggests that well-managed testing plans, including some random testing in important job categories, can survive constitutional review. It bolsters the principle that Government programs promoting public safety can pass their own constitutional tests. For holding that the rules for criminal prosecution need not bind the protection of the workplace, the justices also deserve high praise."

— *The New York Times*
March 25, 1989

Costly war against drugs

"If any further evidence is needed that the United States is becoming mired in a no-win battle against the production of illegal drugs overseas, the newest State Department report morosely concedes that the supply of cocaine, marijuana and opium has actually risen in the very countries where we have tried to eradicate it. And it has been a costly battle. Government spending on drug-fighting programs amounts to \$4 billion a year, with three-fourths of it committed to efforts to control the flow of drugs from outside U.S. borders. Rather than complete surrender to the world drug trade, there are certain areas that are worth pursuing. These include foreign aid to Latin America to pay for crop substitution; international intelligence sharing; ways to eliminate money laundering, and tougher restrictions on the export of chemicals used in the processing of cocaine. But just as significant are public programs that discourage young people from experimenting with narcotics and educational campaigns that emphasize drug use as a health issue much as the drives that stressed the harmful effects of smoking and alcohol abuse. This would seriously cut into the market upon which the illicit drug business is thriving."

— *The San Francisco Chronicle*
March 28, 1989

A chance for Fulton to protect its citizens

"Fulton County Commissioner Michael Hightower has proposed a brace of sensible, modest gun-control laws that deserve the full commission's support. One would ban the sale of semiautomatic assault rifles. The other would require a seven-day waiting period for the purchase of any firearm. It is true that local gun control cannot hope to be fully effective. The determined buyers dodge it simply by going to the next county. Federal legislation will finally be necessary for the nation to limit its gun dealings to legitimate sporting weapons and responsible ownership. Local legislation can help in the task, however. Mr. Hightower's waiting-period proposal would surely cut the number of impulse gun purchases. And a ban on assault weapons at least would reduce the number of those indefensible horrors hereabouts. Further, local effort is helping to build up a national base for Federal legislation. The increasing success of ordinances and state laws is usefully bursting the myth that the National Rifle Association and the rest of the gun lobby are invulnerable. If it is not in the power of local governments to protect their citizens fully from inappropriate firearms and irresponsible ownership, it is in their power to provide at least a degree of protection. With the nation increasingly a shooting gallery, local governments have an obligation to do all they can until Congress finally realizes that it, too, must act."

— *The Atlanta Constitution*
March 30, 1989



Sherman:

Fighting crime with basic research

By Lawrence W. Sherman

Does the District of Columbia need more police officers? Would more police help reduce the District's homicide rate, or rates of other violent crime? How can police personnel be deployed most effectively against these problems? Would the National Guard, or a federalized police department, be more — or less — effective in dealing with these problems?

One reason these questions are hard to answer is that this country has invested too little in crime control research. Last summer, 40 big-city police chiefs petitioned the Congress to support more research on police strategies against drug crime. Minneapolis Police Chief Anthony Bouza, speaking for the group, noted that "other disciplines bring research, experimentation and science to their problems; law enforcement must employ similar methods. Yet our nation spends 10 times as much for research on controlling tooth decay as it does for controlling crime."

It is little wonder that we are ill-prepared to cope with a crime epidemic in the nation's capital. Unlike the AIDS epidemic, for which our first-strike response was research, we seem bound by the spirit of that popular no-parking sign:

"Don't even THINK of evaluating police strategies."

If this were a business problem, and someone proposed hiring more police, the management committee would ask: "What's the bottom line? What's our expected return on investment?" And in a few months, or years, the answer would be clear from the profit-and-loss statements. But in crime control, we don't even keep comparable books.

Consider the major police effort to fight back against crack: Operation Clean Sweep. Chief Maurice Turner has often pronounced this effort a failure: 46,000 arrests, and both drugs and homicide have continued to increase. Rand economist Peter Reuter has even suggested that Clean Sweep helped cause the rapid increase in homicides: by driving drug dealers from one street corner to another, Clean Sweep may have pro-

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Lawrence W. Sherman, Ph.D., is a Professor of Criminology at the University of Maryland, and president of the Crime Control Institute. This article is adapted from his recent testimony before the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on the District of Columbia.

Letters

To the editor:

I was most unhappy to read the article, "I'm a Senior Citizen; I Am Not a Criminal," by Renate Vambery, in the Feb. 28 issue of LEN.

In her article, Ms. Vambery relates her contact with a rude street cop, an indifferent chief of police, and a poor excuse of a community relations officer. No one gives her satisfaction, and she is justifiably angry.

What does this article prove? It proves that somewhere out there we have insensitive street cops, boorish police chiefs, and dolish community relations officers.

While I do not doubt the veracity of her story, the context of the article made it more appropriate for publication in the newspaper where the incident happened, not in a national publication. The article offers only an account of the facts at the local level, and is best addressed there. She does offer a brief viewpoint on how seniors should be treated, but her credibility is destroyed when she launches into the familiar diatribe, "Why don't you go out and catch real criminals?"

Personally, I have encountered some senior citizens who think they are experts on everything, simply because they were born before 1924. Should I now submit an article to the AARP's newspaper entitled, "I'm a Young Adult; I Am Not a Moron"? Of course not, and Ms. Vambery's experience with three members of one department should be placed into a proper context as well.

JED M. DOLNICK
Washington County
Sheriff's Department
West Bend, Wisc.

To the editor:

I was surprised to note in the Jan. 31, 1989, issue of Law Enforcement News that I was depicted in the "Around the Nation in 1988: Events Shaping Policing," as being the recipient of a vote of "no confidence" from the Rocky Hill police union, with no background or explanation regarding critical issues of racial intolerance and retaliation, and of union resistance to reforms in accordance with recommendations by the Connecticut Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities to address the bias that the commission, after an investigation prompted by statements of a police lieutenant whom I supported, found to exist both among members of the Police Department, town officials and residents.

Because of my position, I was the recipient of awards from the Greater Hartford NAACP, and the Connecticut Society of Professional Journalists for my defense of minority constitutional rights and for my refusal to discipline the lieutenant for his comments on racism.

I would welcome your support in my fight to preserve constitutional rights and to resist pressure to pander to racially motivated fears, and hope that you will clarify the matter, both in my interests and those of professional law enforcement.

PHILIP H. SCHNABEL
Chief of Police
Rocky Hill Police Department
Rocky Hill, Conn.

(Editor's Note: Look for a centerfold interview with Chief Schnabel in a forthcoming issue of LEN.)

As the song says, "You've got to have friends."

When it comes to friends, there's probably no better networking mechanism in law enforcement than the FBI National Academy program. Jim Greenleaf, who has headed the Bureau's Training Division in Quantico since 1986 — and thus is ultimately responsible for turning out the legions of National Academy alumni — says there is an "immediate bonding" that FBINA graduates share. As he points out, "The networking is almost as important as some of the classroom work they're exposed to." With some 22,000 graduates of the National Academy since 1935, the bonds are far-reaching. National Academy alumni "will have friends in virtually every single major city," says Greenleaf, "and as cases develop they can pick up the phone and say to a fellow graduate, 'I need some help.'"

But the National Academy not only provides networking that can cut through the red tape that so often strengthens law enforcement. The training itself is worth a bundle of college-level credits — and, as many alumni would insist, is worth its weight in gold in a larger sense. Since, according to Greenleaf, one out of every nine National Academy graduates is the head of his or her agency, it is no wonder that many police officers perceive the program as a major stepping stone to the top of the profession.

For those who are already at the top, the FBI Training Division offers executive-level education through its Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminars for chiefs from medium-size cities, and the National Executive Institute for big-city chiefs. It's with respect to the small departments — which make up the vast majority of American police agencies — that Greenleaf admits the FBI could do more. Recently, though, in an effort to reach those departments, the Training Division has developed satellite teleconference training packages that reach thousands of police officers with access to receiving equipment (as well as a few elderly shut-ins, it turns out). Current plans call for exploring ways of putting satellite receiver stations in many of the state and regional police academies throughout the country. And, for those officers and departments that can't make the connection to a satellite dish, the Bureau's field training program offers still another opportunity to take advantage of FBI training resources. During the last year alone, Greenleaf estimates, this program provided training to more than 212,000 police officers nationwide.

If that were all that the Training Division encompassed, it would be plenty for most folks. But there's more to the division than meets the eye. One critical area in which there have been some bold steps of late is that of police weaponry. After two agents were tragically killed

during a 1986 shootout in Miami, the Bureau stepped up its research and development of a 10mm pistol that, according to Greenleaf, "significantly outperforms the 9mm." when it comes to incapacitating someone shooting at an officer. At a gathering of police weapons experts in Quantico about a year ago, Greenleaf recalls asking, "Can we develop, from ground zero, the ultimate law enforcement weapon?" It was at that point that he says he realized he'd "much rather be picking out a new wife than a new handgun, because it is one of the most emotional issues in law enforcement today." The new 10mm handgun has not yet been manufactured, but it may be the first time a law enforcement agency has designed a weapon to fit its own needs, rather than relying on military hand-me-downs or modified sporting weapons.

Why does the Bureau seem to pull out the stops when it comes to providing state and local law enforcement with free, high-quality training and the benefits of exhaustive R&D in critical areas? "We see it as the FBI's way of thanking state and local agencies for all the assistance that they provide us," Greenleaf observes. That symbiotic relationship would seem to give local agencies something new to think about the next time they feel that "cooperation" with the FBI is little more than a one-way street pointing in the FBI's direction.

"It's a very select group that gets to come here. What we're looking for are the future leaders of law enforcement — people who will eventually become the decision-makers."

James W. Greenleaf

**Assistant Director of the FBI,
in charge of the Training Division**

Law Enforcement News interview
by Marie Simonetti Rosen

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: The FBI has a solid, longstanding reputation for training, not only of its own personnel but of local police as well. Why does the Bureau put so much emphasis on the training of local law enforcement officers?

GREENLEAF: From its inception, the FBI has recognized that the key to successful law enforcement throughout the country is cooperation between the Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. On a day-to-day basis, FBI agents are out conducting investigations, and many times they need the assistance of other Federal agencies and other state and local police agencies. There probably isn't a police station in this country that hasn't been visited at one time or another by an FBI agent asking to conduct some kind of records check. So one way the FBI as a national resource can repay the state and local police agencies for all of their assistance is by providing training at the FBI Academy. One means is through the facilities at the Academy, and the other is by providing training by some of our agents who have special backgrounds in each of the 58 field offices.

LEN: What kind of training would someone get at the

National Academy?

GREENLEAF: Probably the most popular course offered by the FBI today is the FBI National Academy program. That is the program made up of mid-level executive-type state and local police officers, who come to the FBI Academy for 11 weeks. Over the years, the emphasis in our training has been at the executive and management levels for state and local officials. In addition to the National Academy program, we also have what we call LEEDS — Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar — and that's a two-week course offered to chiefs of police and law enforcement executives who are in the medium-size cities throughout the country. Then we have the National Executive Institute, which is made up primarily of the chiefs of the major cities of the United States, and that is made of three one-week segments spaced out over a year.

LEN: What would be among the highlights of the National Academy program, in terms of curriculum and content?

GREENLEAF: What's interesting about the National Academy, and I think this is unique to our program here, is that the students have the opportunity to earn up to 19 undergraduate credits and nine graduate credits, because the agents that instruct at the academy

are in fact adjunct professors from the University of Virginia as well. All of the agents have advanced degrees, and the courses that are offered are accredited through the university's continuing education division. To give you an example of some of the courses that are offered here, we have: Management for Law Enforcement; Constitutional Criminal Procedure; Sociopsychological Aspects of Community Behavior; Leadership; Problem-solving and Decision-making; Mass Media and the Police; Applied Criminal Psychology; Stress Management in Law Enforcement; Interpersonal Violence; Police Labor Relations and Collective Bargaining; Human Behavior in Organizations; Futuristics in Law Enforcement; Organizational Communications; Ethics, Discipline and the Police; Introduction to Microcomputers, and Advanced Narcotics Investigations. Many of our students who attend the National Academy program get enough credits to complete their B.S. and B.A. degrees while they're here. Many of them have been going part-time for years, and the last 15 or 19 credits that they get are enough to get them over the hump so they can go ahead and get their degrees.

LEN: An increasing number of police officers have undergraduate, even graduate degrees. Could the credits from the National Academy program be applied

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"Mr. Hoover felt very strongly that policing belonged at the state and local levels, but he also realized that the FBI as a national resource could provide a much-needed service."

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in some other fashion — perhaps toward a second master's?

GREENLEAF: Absolutely. It depends on the requirements of the particular college or university that they're attending. But I'd think that University of Virginia credits would be good just about anywhere.

LEN: Many police officers regard selection to the National Academy as a major stepping-stone on the path to advancement. Do you have any data that would support this belief?

GREENLEAF: Of the 22,000 graduates of the program to date, 15,000 of them are still active in law enforcement, and one out of every nine is the head of their agency. So that shows the tremendous impact that the program has had across the law enforcement community. These 22,000 police officers who have graduated from the program represent about 1 percent of the total law enforcement population out there, but it's a very select group that gets to come here, and it's very competitive. In most of the areas of the country, there's a five- to seven-year waiting list to get into the National Academy program. We accept 800 students a year, and we have four separate classes of 200 each that occur during a year. Last Monday we just welcomed the 157th session of the National Academy since 1935. We also have over 700 foreign graduates, from over 80 different countries, and the waiting list overseas to attend this course is equally as long. The only requirement that we have there is that they must speak English.

Law enforcement's future

LEN: What kind of guidelines do you give police departments when it comes to choosing candidates for the National Academy?

GREENLEAF: There are pretty specific criteria, but basically what we're looking for are the future leaders of law enforcement. We're looking for people who have already been recognized in their departments as people who will eventually become the decision-makers, or already are decision-makers. We're looking for the young, aggressive talent that will be representing the future of law enforcement in this country, and we hope that many of the concepts and ideas that they'll be exposed to here will be taken back to their departments to make those departments a little better.

One of the most valuable aspects of the National Academy program, of course, is that you become part of a network of graduates. There are 22,000 friends out there that you can reach out to, and the friendships that are developed while they're here in attendance are friendships that will last not only the rest of their careers but, in many cases, the rest of their lives. So they will have friends in virtually every single major city of this country, and we've found that as cases develop around the country, they can pick up the phone and say to someone: "I'm a graduate of the 156th session, and I understand you attended the 97th session. I need some help." There's an immediate bonding, an immediate common denominator among them that brings them together. So the networking that results from the Na-

tional Academy is almost as important as some of the classroom work that they're exposed to.

LEN: You mentioned that this training dates back to 1935. Did former Director J. Edgar Hoover have some special foresight regarding the long-term viability and value of this program?

GREENLEAF: I'd say he had tremendous foresight. First of all, back in the early 1930's, there was a movement to make the FBI a Federal police force. Of course, that's contrary to our Constitution and contrary the way policing should exist in a democracy. Mr. Hoover felt very strongly that policing belonged at the state and local levels, but he also realized that the FBI as a national resource could provide a much needed service. So he decided that cooperation among law enforcement agencies was really the only way to go, and that the FBI should provide training to police officers, and that the facilities made available to the FBI agents should be extended to local law enforcement. At the time, Attorney General Homer Cummings agreed with that proposal, and in July 1935, 24 police officers met for the first time under the FBI National Academy program in Washington, D.C.

LEN: How would the training for senior executives differ from the National Academy curriculum?

GREENLEAF: When you start dealing with executives at that level, you're dealing with much broader issues. You're no longer concerned with teaching them how to investigate homicides or bank robberies. You're looking at executive-level problems. They are exposed to some of the leaders from around the country during the time they're here, to hear about different issues influencing law enforcement — not necessarily their departments, but influencing the future of law enforcement. It's a much broader concept that we're dealing with on that level.

LEN: For many state and local law enforcement executives, dealing with politics and political situations is part of the daily work routine. Does your training ever go into issues such as community politics?

GREENLEAF: We don't get into specific problems in specific cities, but there are certain traps that police chiefs can fall into if they're not careful, and when you

ping up among local police agencies? After all, the FBI itself does not have a "community," per se, so how would you address a community-based style for police if you're not directly experienced with it?

GREENLEAF: We have agents who have been involved in some of our crime prevention programs, who have attended courses and have had some experience in dealing with those types of issues. But most importantly, as in the LEEDS program or even in the National Executive Institute, you will have police chiefs who are experts in their own way, based on their own experience, and they share their experiences with other members of the class. So even though we may have outside speakers and instructors that come in, the students themselves also participate in the discussions and they're able to demonstrate in a very positive sense some of their success stories.

Sizing things up

LEN: You noted earlier that the bureau provides this training to large and medium-size departments. Where does that leave the smaller agencies, which make up the bulk of U.S. policing?

GREENLEAF: That's a good question, because that's the one area where we probably have not done a good job. For those agencies, I would say, we depend on our National Academy program. The average police department in the United States only has about 10 police officers, so the National Academy program is the program that's designed to provide that kind of assistance to the smaller departments.

LEN: Drugs and drug-related crime are increasingly affecting small towns. For police departments in such areas, it might be difficult to release an officer for 11 weeks to attend the National Academy. How could the FBI help them out in this predicament?

GREENLEAF: That speaks to an exciting new area that we've been involved in for the past couple of years, with our live satellite television shows. On any given program, we estimate that our viewing audience ranges from 10,000 to 35,000 police officers in key locations all over the United States. For example, we've put on satellite shows in conjunction with the Kansas City Police Department, which we teamed up with about two

"There are experts out there who have experience and background in areas that we don't have. We're not at all reluctant to bring in outside help when we need it."

deal with these broader issues about ethics, or discipline, or dealing with the media, many of the fundamental principles discussed during those presentations provide the police executive with a background that helps him deal with not only the politics in his community, but also with labor-management issues. One of the things that we try to explain to them here is that unions are there and you have to deal with them, and there are certain ways you can deal with them in a positive way, but if you fight them ultimately you're going to be the loser. So we try to present an overall positive picture about the best way to manage your politics and to manage your labor-related problems.

LEN: Many police experts believe that the military model of policing is evolving toward more of a corporate-style model. Does your executive training take this into consideration?

GREENLEAF: It does, maybe in a roundabout way, because we do bring in corporate people to talk to them. Many of the speakers will use the corporate examples in their discussions of organizational values and organizational structure, and so forth.

LEN: Is that to say that the trainers are not always FBI special agents?

GREENLEAF: That's absolutely correct. Particularly in the advanced courses, we find that there are experts out there who have a lot more experience and background in areas that we don't have. We're not at all reluctant to bring in outside help when we need it.

LEN: Does your training address the growing movement toward community-oriented policing that's pop-

years ago. We've had advanced hostage negotiations, substance abuse in law enforcement, practical aspects of homicide investigation, criminal profiling and Vi-CAP, terrorism, criminal sexuality, stress management for police, legal issues concerning pursuit driving policies, and so forth. These programs, which last about three hours, are done live so that police officers can call in and talk to the presenters. So it's two-way audio, although it's one-way video. This is something that we feel can provide valuable training in a very cost-effective way to an awful lot of people. In terms of our costs, it's probably only about \$5,000 per show to do it. We're now looking into the future and hopefully coming up with funding, maybe through some various grants, to put satellite receiver stations in many of the police academies throughout the United States, so that in conjunction with other training academies we can increase the amount of coverage that we have.

Each year we are involved in what's called the National Law Enforcement Needs Assessment. It's a survey that goes out to most of the police departments in the country, and interestingly enough it hasn't changed much in the last five years. What's important to a police chief was important to a police chief five years ago, and that's how to deal with stress, the legal issues, the practical aspects of law enforcement. These are the things that they're concerned about, so when we make our selections for the satellite broadcasts, we use the results of that national survey to give us direction.

There's another thing that we're doing for local departments, and that is our field training program. In each FBI office there are trained instructors who are certified by Quantico to go out and provide a lot of short courses, whether it's crisis management, labor relations, sexual exploitation of children, explosives-detection devices, hostage negotiation, collection and

Interview: FBI training chief Jim Greenleaf

preservation of evidence, death investigation, fraud against the government, sex crimes, civil rights things. There's a whole host of courses that are offered, based on the expertise of the agents in the various field offices, who will go out and put on these courses in high school classrooms, in the back of police academies, in the backrooms of police stations — wherever police officers can gather, our agents will be there to provide training. Last year alone we instructed over 212,000 police officers through that program. So although these small-town police chiefs feel like they've been left out, in fact they haven't been. In many instances, what we try to do is focus those programs in the areas where they need that kind of training, which is in the small, local, rural areas, and we have essentially made a conscious decision that LEADS and the NEI will be conducted for the larger city chiefs — the executives in cities where the vast majority of our criminal problems exist.

LEN: How would a local police chief set up some type of training? Would he wait for the local training agent to ask him, or do you folks approach them?

GREENLEAF: In each FBI field office there's a police training coordinator, and that individual is really an extension of this academy. He represents us out there. They have their regular contacts throughout the law enforcement community in their entire territory. The police chiefs know them, the training officers in most of the departments will know them, and the police departments are not at all reluctant to call in and say: "What have you got available? Can you give us a course on this or that?" If it's an area where there's a real need but the expertise does not exist at the field level, I will sometimes send the instructors out from Quantico to put on a field seminar. It's a joint project that has been ongoing for many years, and it's been very successful.

LEN: Apart from acquiring satellite reception equipment, do departments have to pay for the satellite-based training programs?

GREENLEAF: No. Like you said, all they have to do is find themselves a location where the program can be picked up, and you can pick it up from any nearby satellite receiving station. You can go down to the local Holiday Inn, or in some cases the local hospital. In fact, right now it's accessible to the general public; it has not yet been encoded, which is probably going to have to be the next stage as we get into more sophisticated and more sensitive investigative techniques. Right now it's not at all unusual for us to receive letters here at Quantico from people out in the Midwest who are shut-ins, and they say, "We really enjoyed your program last week on homicide investigations." So it's out there, and all the appropriate numbers that are needed to tune the program in are sent out well in advance so that everybody can tune it in.

Beyond dollars and cents

LEN: Can you put an overall price tag on all the services that the FBI provides to local law enforcement? How much of a dent does it put in your budget?

GREENLEAF: There's no way to put a dollar value on it, and in fact we're generally reluctant to do that. We believe that what we do is very cost-effective. We have what we believe to be some of the best talent in the world at this academy, providing instruction not only to our new agents but to state and local law enforcement officers as well. We see it as the FBI's way of thanking state and local agencies for all the assistance that they provide us. We don't like to think of it in terms of dollars and cents.

LEN: Every once in a while, there's talk that training for state and local personnel will have to be trimmed or eliminated because of budgetary constraints, or that the departments will have to kick in some money for training costs. In light of the current fiscal situation, do you see such talk transforming into reality?

GREENLEAF: Well, about two and a half or three years ago there was a tremendous amount of pressure on the FBI to start charging user fees to local law enforcement agencies for the National Academy program. The Congress got wind of it, and they recognized the



Anytown, U.S.A.

Classroom training in arrest procedures and defensive tactics take a giant step toward reality at the FBI Academy's "Hogan's Alley" complex, seen in an aerial view and at night from one of its many street corners. The training complex, which is said to be decorated in "early asset forfeiture," is a full-blown urban environment that includes hotels and motels, a bank, drug store, trailer park, pool hall, warehouse district and numerous residences. And, in a tip of the hat to onetime FBI nemesis John Dillinger, the mini-city boasts its own Biograph movie theater, named for the Chicago cinema where Dillinger was killed by FBI agents in 1934.

significance and importance of the program to the country, and suddenly many of the graduates of the program kind of came to our rescue. Basically that whole thing was turned around. The Training Division's budget has been very substantial over the past many years, and we don't feel at this point that it is a problem. However, we do take it one year at a time, and one administration at a time. Right now we're getting tremendous support for the things that we're doing at this academy.

LEN: Law enforcement training in the United States, which is somewhat of a growth industry these days, remains rather fragmented. Do you see a need for some sort of national standards for police training?

GREENLEAF: Well, I'm not sure it's as fragmented as you're suggesting. I know that in terms of police training at the Federal level, the FBI Academy and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Ga., probably provide 99.5 percent of all the training that occurs. So at the Federal level things are fairly well coordinated. The FLETC also has a state and local training program, and we work very hard at ensuring

evaluate whether or not a particular course is credible, to look at who the instructors are, what the experience factor is behind the people putting on the programs. There are some very good programs out there. On the other hand, there are some programs too that people are just putting on to make a quick buck. They're trying to predict which way the wind is blowing, whether it's terrorism or white-collar crime or what have you. But we find is that there's a pretty good networking that occurs between the police departments. We get phone calls here asking if we know anything about a particular course, and many times we're even asked to send instructors out to help participate. One of the rules that we do have, though, is that our agents are not allowed to participate in any training where the students are charged to be there. We're very careful about that, because we believe very strongly that as a Federal agency, the type of training we provide should be free to any state, local or Federal police officer who wants to attend.

LEN: What's there to prevent someone from taking your course materials and setting up a private training effort with plagiarized curriculums in that fashion?

"We see it as the FBI's way of thanking state and local agencies for all the assistance that they provide us. We don't like to think of it in terms of dollars and cents."

that their program and ours complement and supplement each other, so that we're not dealing with a situation where there's competition or redundancy. If there is any redundancy built into it, it's more in the sense of readdressing issues that are important.

LEN: There just seems to be such a plethora of training programs available throughout the country throughout the year, offered by private concerns, public agencies and quasi-public institutions. Given that, are there guidelines of any sort that a police executive can use in selecting local training from this vast smorgasbord?

GREENLEAF: That's a very complex issue, because I receive literally dozens of requests each week to send people to participate in such seminars. I think it's important for the police executives out there, in trying to

GREENLEAF: I can tell you that it has happened, and there's no way to prevent it. But if we are providing a specific type of training, particularly in some of our long-term programs, the students all sign an agreement that as a result of receiving the training they will stay with law enforcement and with their department to provide this kind of training cost-free to the people that they serve in their community. We've had some who have gone somewhat off the reservation, if you will, but there's nothing we can really do to prevent that, and we won't. It's just part of the nature of the beast, and something you have to live with. The vast majority of our people take their training seriously, take it back with them to their departments, and put it to good use.

LEN: How about when it comes to training the FBI's

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Greenleaf: "People before me had a vision"

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own people? What have been some of the major changes that have come to pass since you were a recruit 22 years ago?

GREENLEAF: Our new agents' training curriculum has remained fairly constant over the years, and that's because the FBI has over 250 different Federal violations that we're responsible for investigating. So much of our training will center on learning what those various violations are, understanding the law, and knowing what the elements of the crime are so that you recognize when a violation has occurred and know what evidence to collect. In addition, we've always provided firearms training, we've always provided defensive tactics and arrest procedures. Those procedures have changed over the years, as we've learned from our lessons, some good and some bad. Those techniques have evolved from a lot of experience and a lot of blood that's been shed. So as we look at what we do today, we can see that the changes have been made.

There have been subtle changes. Right now the issue is going from the .38 revolver to the semiautomatic pistol. We've made a decision at this academy to recommend to our Director, based on some research and development we've conducted here, that the 10mm. semiautomatic pistol be the weapon of choice for the FBI in the future. That's based on our findings as we tested the 9mm., the 10mm., and the 11mm., which is the .45 caliber. Those are the kinds of things that are going on here at the academy that impact on our training. One very important aspect that's evolved within the last year or two is that we're concentrating a little bit more now on taking many of the classroom situations out of the classrooms and out onto the street. A year ago last July, we opened up our new "Hogan's Alley" complex, which is essentially a mini-city. We have created an urban atmosphere whereby there are hotels, motels, boarding houses, a bank, drug store, movie theater, trailer park, warehouse district. All of the things that agents will be exposed to on the street — the alleyways, the porches, the patios — and all of the different complex situations that will arise in real life have been re-created in Hogan's Alley. So we are concentrating today on a lot more practical aspects of how you do your job, compared to two or three years ago.

LEN: Was there a specific incident that prompted Bureau officials to see a need for such a complex?

GREENLEAF: No. We've always had a Hogan's Alley complex at the academy. It's grown from a very small plywood, false-front scenario to a major city complex that we now have. We've always recognized the need for that kind of training. We've always exposed our agents to the shoot/don't shoot scenarios. Fortunately, people before me had a vision of what was important for this organization, and although I didn't have that vision, I've been fortunate enough to be the one to receive the benefits of it, because when I got here the complex was just being completed and I had the opportunity to dedicate it and to start using it.

LEN: It's been said that the decorating style of Hogan's Alley is "early 1980s".

GREENLEAF: I would say that's a very good description. Much of the furniture and many of the materials that are in those rooms were recovered by FBI and DEA agents as a result of drug investigations.

The ultimate weapon

LEN: In 1986, the tragic killing of two FBI agents in Miami prompted some law enforcement officials to suggest that the bureau's training of veteran agents in defensive tactics and the use of force might be slipping. Did FBI training change much in the wake of that episode?

GREENLEAF: I'm disappointed to hear that, because I don't believe that to be the case. We don't consider the Miami shooting incident to be a mistake. The agents who responded that day to that particular event were well trained, and by our definition they were not outgunned. Two of our agents had 9mm. semiautomatic pistols, there was a shotgun and several .38-caliber revolvers available. What they were not ready for, and

what no police officer is ever ready for, is for somebody to come out ready to shoot into a violent confrontational situation following a felony car stop. The subjects in this case decided that it was their time to go, and they were going to shoot to the death. So in that case, as we looked at what the agents actually did, we can't really find any fault in the actual techniques that were used.

What it did show us, however, is that maybe it is time for this organization to go forward and to provide increased firepower to our agents in the form of a semiautomatic pistol. A very large number of our agents, for example, that are shot in the course of a year are hit in the hand or the forearm or the arms, and as a result it's very difficult for them to reload their weapons if they run out of ammunition. To try to reload a .38 revolver

11mm. arena. We found that the 10mm. significantly outperformed the 9.

LEN: In this context, what do you mean by outperformed?

GREENLEAF: There are two things that you have to look for in a weapon or a bullet, and that is the depth of penetration and what we call the wound channel. In the use of deadly force, what you're basically trying to do is to prevent the person that you're shooting from shooting back at you or harming you or some innocent person. So the object is to incapacitate that person to the extent that they cannot shoot back or come after you. What you need is a bullet that will do that, and un-

"Agents who have been in gun battles will tell you that the worst feeling in the world is to run out of ammunition and still be under fire."

under those circumstances becomes almost impossible. So coming out of that Miami shooting we realized that by having a semiautomatic pistol with at least 12 rounds ready to go, it provides you with the additional firepower. The agents who have been in gun battles will tell you that the worst feeling in the world is to run out of ammunition and still be under fire. That was a lesson that we certainly learned in Miami.

LEN: Was it that incident that prompted the development of the 10mm. pistol?

GREENLEAF: The development of the 10mm. evolved from the research and development that was going on shortly after the Miami shooting. We were looking at the overall semiautomatic pistol issue, and the decision was made as a result of our testing procedures. We brought in experts from all over the United States. Many Federal agencies were represented, many state and local police agencies were here, and we did a wound ballistic workshop. That workshop told us one thing: If you're going to get into a gun battle, the last thing you want to have with you is a handgun. You should have a shoulder weapon, a shotgun or some such thing. But that's not realistic. So that's why we decided at that point that the important thing was that, since we were all in agreement that we needed additional firepower, what then was the appropriate caliber? At that time, based on all the findings, the 9mm. was the one that surfaced. As time went on and we did further testing with the 9mm., we were not satisfied with the results. So our firearms training unit took it upon themselves to extend their research and development into the 10mm. and the

fortunately one of the consequences of deeper penetration and larger wound channels is more violent wounds that cause serious injury and death. It's an unfortunate outcome. However, we've found that in many instances people have been hit with 9mm. bullets and they were continuing to shoot back. In the case of the Miami shooting, one of the subjects had been shot nine times, and he continued to shoot and kill two agents after he had received two fatal wounds. One of the things that we found after we really started to analyze some of these shootings is that there's a dimension here that we really haven't taken a close, hard look at, and that is the mindset factor. What's going on in that person's mind when they're involved in a gun shooting? What happens is that there's a will to live. In some instances, some people will fall down right away, while other people will stand and continue to shoot. The police officer has to do what is necessary to incapacitate that person to prevent him from shooting back, and there's a whole psychology of shootings that we really haven't taken a close look at. The will to live is really something that's hard to define.

LEN: This would seem a rare, if not unique, instance in which a law enforcement agency is developing its own firearms prototype. Could this be the start of something new, because police traditionally have fallen back on the weapons technology that's already out there from private manufacturers?

GREENLEAF: I'm not sure if it's the beginning of something or the end. Over the years, though, I'd suspect that many of the weapons used by police have been weapons that were originally developed for the military and were then changed a little bit for civilian use. Some of these weapons may have been built for sportsmen and then converted to police use. About a year ago, we hosted at the FBI Academy a seminar where we brought in representatives from almost every Federal agency, along with many state and local agencies. I asked a simple question at that time: "You are all experienced, capable men and women who have been dealing with firearms for years. Can we develop, from ground zero, the ultimate law enforcement weapon?" That's when I realized that I would much rather be picking out a new wife than a new handgun, because it is one of the most emotional issues in law enforcement today. The answer to that question was no, we were not able to write specifications for the ultimate law enforcement weapon, but what we were able to do was to agree on a certain threshold level of things that are important to law enforcement and should be built into their guns. A report was written and given wide distribution, and there were certain things that we all agreed would be important. But you have to understand that the needs of the state trooper out on a highway are a little bit different from the needs of a plainclothes detective. For example, some police officers each year are shot by their own weapons, and maybe they should have a special safety on them that will prevent that kind of thing from happening to them. In the case of the FBI, we do not want a separate safety. We want the agents to be able to pull that weapon out and start shooting without having to worry about a safety. Our needs are certainly dif-

Continued on Page 14



New agents learn shotgun proficiency at one of the six firing ranges at the Quantico academy.

Long Beach PD's troubled track record

Continued from Page 7

"We're outraged that a major media source — NBC — would participate in an illegal act in an attempt to set up an officer, where they are making the news and not reporting it," he added.

He said charges of police brutality and racism against the department were "absurd...and politically self-serving." Describing the controversial Officer Houser as a "very aggressive, very talented police officer, he added: "When you are working in a predominantly black area and you arrest predominantly black people, guess what? You get complaints from the black community. He is not a racist."

Tracy also rejected charges by former chief Ussery and Chief Binkley that the union is too powerful and does not allow chiefs to exercise discipline against officers. He said Ussery "should never have been the chief

of police. [The job] was way beyond his capabilities."

Obligated to Defend Cops

"What did [Ussery] ever do about it? That's the question. He was the chief of police for six-and-a-half years and if this was going on, what did he ever do about it?

"He claims that we resisted him in all discipline. What he fails to point out is that, as a union, it's our legal obligation to represent all police officers who are charged with any type of misconduct. We don't have a choice — even if they go out and murder somebody. You've got to represent the person, and just because we represent them doesn't necessarily mean that we support them or support acts of misconduct," Tracy said.

Tracy did not return phone calls from LEN for a follow-up interview after the charges against Jackson were dismissed.

NYC review board stymied in riot probe

Continued from Page 3

arm of the review board decided to forgo questioning the officer who was in command that night, former Chief Thomas J. Darcy.

Darcy retired last year after Ward severely criticized him for failing to "properly supervise" the 440 officers at the scene. Darcy, Ward said, also failed to take decisive action at the park.

In addition to Darcy's retirement, Capt. Gerald F. McNamara and Deputy Inspector Joseph Wodarski were also relieved of their commands.

Wodarski, commander of the Manhattan South Precinct, was transferred to a post in Queens. McNamara, who commanded the Lower East Side precinct, was criticized for his handling of the

incident, but Ward acknowledged that he tried to fill the "vacuum" of leadership "as best he could." After a training period, he was appointed commander of the 110th Precinct in Queens.

Investigation Continuing

Nichols said that the process of identifying officers through videotapes made at the scene and the canvassing of nearly 1,600 witnesses was winding down, but was still under way.

Norman Siegel, executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union and a frequent critic of the board, said that he would speak to Federal and state agencies in an attempt to have more officers identified and charged.

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Forum:

Answering basic questions

Continued from Page 8

voked even more lethal conflict over drug market turf. But no one will ever be sure just what impact Operation Clean Sweep had. For unlike any new chemotherapy treatment of cancer, this innovative police attack on the cancer of crack was not subjected to a controlled test.

If Clean Sweep had been set up as an experiment, we might be here today discussing a precise estimate of how much each additional officer assigned to that duty could affect robbery, rape and homicide. We might have good intelligence for planning our next battle in the war on drugs. What we have, instead, is a bill for millions of dollars in police overtime, and no consensus on what it bought us.

I am not blaming this on the Metropolitan Police Department, or anyone else. I am suggesting that the entire country needs to stop throwing money at drug crime, without evaluating each strategy with controlled experiments.

In 1980, President Carter concluded that the old LEAA had thrown too much money at crime and should be abolished. The Congress, in its wisdom, preserved the two best parts of the LEAA empire: the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Since that time, with a budget of about \$20 million a year, NIJ has been able to fund a small amount of research on the effectiveness of crime-control strategies. It has single-handedly fostered a revolution in police research, encouraging controlled experiments on such basic tactical questions as arresting wife-beaters, rapid response time, patrolling neighborhoods, and the exciting new strategy of policing by address-specific objectives.

NIJ has also pioneered the measurement of the drug abuse problem through voluntary urine tests of arrestees. It has funded research showing the concentration of crime among a small number of repeat offenders, and the implications of that fact for policing and sentencing practices.

But NIJ's work is a drop in the bucket compared to the number of questions we need to answer to win a war on drugs. And if we are serious about winning that war — in D.C. or elsewhere — than we must get serious about supporting the NIJ research and development efforts. So my first recommendation is to set aside 10 percent of any additional funding for the D.C. crime problem as an interagency transfer to NIJ, with authority to negotiate controlled experimentation with the operational agencies.

Until such experiments are conducted, no one can say whether more police will make a difference in our current crime problems.

My recent review of police drug crackdowns for the National Institute of Justice suggests that under some conditions, additional

police presence may discourage drug dealing and reduce drug-related crime. It is not clear whether those effects are due to more arrests, or just to the sheer presence of more police officers in drug areas. But the evidence is suggestive enough to justify controlled experiments in extra police presence in high-crime locations.

It may be that such extra policing is pointless without more drug treatment, more jail and prison space, more courts, and other resources throughout the system. If that is the theory you choose, then let us test it as well. There is no reason why we cannot combine additional treatment and criminal justice resources with more police presence, and compare the effects on crime across different areas. We can even rotate the effort across areas, so that all high-crime areas are served equally.

But if we are to do something about the D.C. crime problem — and fast — then we must consider how these extra resources can actually be delivered.

Many ideas have been suggested for a crash program. One is to federalize the MPD. This would not give us any additional resources, although it would probably give us additional political conflicts. I am hard pressed to see what that idea would accomplish, apart from a symbolic attack on home rule.

A second idea, already used exhaustively, would be to pay current police more overtime. This strategy invites injuries of, and abuses from, tired police, who should not be expected to work permanently on the kind of schedule a Senator keeps. Both must keep their guard up, but the police must cover their backsides far more literally.

A third idea is the National Guard. This idea has the virtue of speed, since it could supply a large number of troops very quickly. But it has the disadvantage of culture conflict. Unless the individuals assigned had extensive background in inner-city work, we run the risk of another Kent State.

A fourth idea is hiring more D.C. police. Whatever the long-run merits of this idea, it is not likely to happen in the short run. The lead time for recruiting, screening, hiring and training hundreds of police can take over a year. At the same time, hundreds of D.C. police will be retiring. The MPD will be hard pressed just to keep up to current strength over the next year. Authorizing more officers, then, will almost certainly not mean more cops on the streets this summer.

One idea that has not been suggested is contracting with private firms. There are many ways in which this could be done to provide immediate action. A private prison contract, Congressionally authorized on vacant military land, could increase prison capacity very quickly. A private jail contract could do the same, easing

overcrowding and saving D.C. taxpayers \$17,000 a day in fines for inhuman overcrowding. A private drug-treatment contract could be let for outpatient clinics to be placed in open-air drug markets in trailers, helping to reduce demand for drugs.

Most important, perhaps, would be private contracts for police services. This could be done in a number of ways. One would be to contract for 500 of the best private police currently employed nationwide by any of the big national security firms. These armed and deputized officers — or even unarmed civilians, for some jobs — could serve the role of paraprofessionals, writing jaywalking tickets, doing traffic enforcement, and responding to minor complaints. They would then free up the MPD officers for intensive patrol of high-crime areas, and for rapid response to crimes in progress.

The advantage of this approach is speed. With expedited bidding, these extra resources could probably be on the streets by this summer. That would not be true of normal Civil Service hiring.

Another advantage is the lack of permanent commitment. Unlike a civil servant hired in haste and later regretted, private contracts can be terminated easily. Initial contracts could be limited to one or two years, after which they would again be competitively bid. If by then the crime crisis has subsided, the funding could be reduced or eliminated. It has the same virtue as police overtime, but costs less and buys far more energetic police service.

The disadvantage is potential conflict with current police, and potential criticisms from those who believe civil servants are more devoted to the Constitution than employees of private companies. The latter argument has yet to be proven with respect to private prisons, or with respect to private policing firms. And the D.C. police have more experience working with other police agencies than any other city police force in the U.S. One can hope that they would collaborate with a contract firm just as professionally.

So my second recommendation is to consider seriously the use of private contracts to purchase rapidly extra resources for incarceration, drug treatment, and policing. Even if no contract police were put on the street, they could replace sworn officers now filling inside roles in records, training and internal affairs.

As a parent of two small children, living on a Northwest block with open drug dealing, I want to see fast action as much as anyone, before more innocent bystanders are shot and killed in their homes. I can think of no better way to act quickly than to contract with private firms for additional services, and to evaluate the impact of those strategies with research funding through the National Institute of Justice.

Jobs

Director, Systems and Technology Program, SEARCH Group Inc. A state-based association specializing in criminal justice information technology, is seeking a director for its systems and technology program.

The successful applicant will be responsible for: managing and developing a professional staff; serving as liaison to Federal, state and local officials and organizations, and the private sector; creating and coordinating national technical assistance and training programs; directing activities and programs for the National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory and Training and the Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Information Systems; managing national grants and contracts; researching and writing reports and position papers, and developing and administering budgets.

Requirements of the position include: an advanced degree in computer science or a related field (qualifying experience may be substituted); knowledge of and experience in criminal justice systems and applications; strong program and grant-management skills, and exceptional written and oral communication skills.

Salary is in the mid-40's, commensurate with experience. Candidates should send a letter of interest, resume and writing sample to: SEARCH Group Inc., 925 Secret River Drive, Suite H, Sacramento, CA 95831. Attn: David J. Roberts, Deputy Director, Programs. Deadline is May 19, 1989.

Director, Management Services Bureau. The Arlington, Tex., Police Department is seeking an individual who will be responsible for the coordination and management of the department's Management Services Bureau, including the development of a comprehensive approach to the planning, development and evaluation

of all law enforcement programs and activities.

Applicants should have a diverse background with proven success in the planning, development and evaluation of law enforcement programs and activities. Experience should include such areas as budget and forecasting, supervision of professional staff, and familiarity with data processing systems development and applications. Experience with a large police or other public agency is preferred. A bachelor's degree in public administration, business administration or criminal justice, plus a minimum of five years progressive management experience, is required.

Salary range is \$45,765 to \$68,647. To apply, send resume along with salary history and five work-related references to: City of Arlington, Personnel Department, P.O. Box 231, Arlington, TX 76004-0231. Deadline is May 19, 1989.

Police Major. The Key West, Fla., Police Department is seeking to fill a management position which directs police officers in patrol, investigative and administrative activities, performs specialized and technical police functions, and assists the chief in all phases of fiscal and administrative work.

The successful candidate will have a proven record of success in law enforcement, with a strong emphasis on development of supervisory, management and administrative skills. A bachelor's degree in law enforcement or a related field, or in business or public administration, is desired. Candidate must have or be able to meet eligibility requirements for Florida state certification. Starting salary range is \$44,600 to \$49,500 plus benefits, allowances and incentives.

To apply, submit comprehensive resume along with pertinent

support documents to: Office of Human Resources, P.O. Box 1409, Key West, FL 33041. Deadline is May 29, 1989.

Chief of Police. Woodridge, Ill., population 26,000, is seeking a qualified individual to head the police department in a progressive, rapidly growing community. The department consists of 54 personnel (39 sworn), and has a budget of \$2.5 million.

Requirements include: a bachelor's degree in criminal justice, public administration, or a related field (master's preferred); a minimum of eight years of progressively responsible experience in law enforcement, with at least five years at the supervisory or command level.

Salary range is \$40,165.80 to \$58,240. To apply, send resume, along with five references, to Kathleen Rush, 1900 West 7th Street, Woodridge, IL 60517. Deadline is May 31, 1989.

Special Agent. The Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation will be accepting applications during the next several months for employment in the position of special agent.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens, from 21 to 35 years of age, with excellent health and background, a valid driver's license, two years of law enforcement experience, and POST-certified. Candidates with a four-year college degree preferred. Officers interested in an investigative career in drugs, white-collar crime, homicide and gambling are encouraged to apply. Salary range is \$23,274 to \$37,272, plus overtime.

To obtain further information, write or call: Deputy Director Tom Pagel, Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation, 316 W. 22nd Street, Cheyenne, WY 82002. (307) 777-7181.

Interview: FBI's Jim Greenleaf

Continued from Page 12

ferent from those of the police officer on the street. We have written our specifications for what we consider to be the ultimate weapon for the FBI. That may not be the ultimate weapon for the New York City Police Department. But what we have done was not done in a vacuum; we shared our research and development results with any department that's interested. We've written some reports and we're trying to get the information out as quickly as we can.

LEN: This R&D work is coming out at a time when hundreds of departments are switching to 9mm. weapons. Are they jumping the gun, perhaps? Would you recommend that they wait for the 10mm. to come out?

GREENLEAF: That's a difficult question, because the 9mm. is certainly an adequate weapon to be used out there, and it's proven to be so. What we have found, however, is that the 10mm. has outperformed the 9mm. ammunition that we're using. The 9mm. ammunition that we're using is only 65 percent effective compared to the 10mm. bullet that we're using. In our testing protocol, we did some rather interesting things. People have been shooting into gelatin for years and years. We decided that it was appropriate to dress up the gelatin in a t-shirt, underwear, and clothes that you would expect people to be wearing. We'd also shoot through pine boards, through dry wall, through windshield glass, through the doors of automobiles. We wanted to see how these bullets performed in real-life situations, and that's where we found that the 10mm. far surpassed the performance of the 9mm. That was kind of the direction that we took. We believe it was a very scientific approach to the problem. The protocol that we used was reviewed by our institutional research and development unit here at Quantico. We ensured that our firearms instructors were not involved in the measurement of the results, so that there would be no bias there. It turned out to be quite revealing, and to me, quite shocking as to how much more effective this new bullet is compared to the 9mm. We're not going to make any recommendations to anybody, but we're going to let them know what the facts are and then let them make the decisions for themselves.

LEN: Is this weapon currently available?

GREENLEAF: The weapon that we want has not been manufactured yet. We hope that it will be. If the money is made available to us, then we will go forward with a request for proposal. We'll let our specifications be known to all of the interested companies, and we'll see what they can produce.

Increased sensitivity

LEN: Given recent developments, particularly the ruling in favor of the Hispanic agents who sued the Bureau for discrimination, do you see an increased need for sensitivity training for special agents, whether in-service or recruits?

GREENLEAF: Absolutely. For the last several years we have been providing at least two to three hours of interpersonal awareness training to our new agents, and it was factored in at a certain level in our comprehensive management training program. As a result of some of the recent findings, we have gone ahead on our own here to increase the amount of training that our agents are receiving in that particular area. We're bringing in people from the outside to assist us. It's an area where we're now up to 10 or 11 hours during the 14 weeks that our new agents are here, where they're exposed to this kind of thinking and this kind of philosophy. It's been very well received.

LEN: What about this kind of training for veteran agents, who would seem to have been more the focus of some of the recent court findings?

GREENLEAF: I can't specifically comment on the actual discriminatory practices that have been alleged. However, we have done some internal surveys and evaluations to look at ourselves as an organization. We did this by talking to some of the minority and female agents that are out there, to find out how they're perceived in this organization. We have taken the results of that, which have been very positive, and within the last two months we made a presentation to the Director, and then a few weeks ago to the annual conference of Special Agents in Charge. So by playing back to our senior managers some of these findings and some of the lessons learned, we're developing a much better awareness and sensitivity of some of the actual or perceived problems that may exist.

LEN: What kind of results did you get?

GREENLEAF: I really don't want to comment, because it's an internal program that we're working with. I can say that the vast majority of our minority employees are very satisfied with the FBI, and they're providing a lot of very valuable information to us that we can use to become better managers.

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Upcoming Events

JUNE

1-2. **Corporate Aircraft Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.

2. **Criminal/Traffic Code Update.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Cleveland, Ohio. Fee: \$75.

3-5. **Street Survival '89.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Minneapolis. Fee: \$125 (all three days); \$95 (first two days only); \$65 (third day only).

5-7. **Corporate Loss Prevention.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$265.

5-7. **Field Training Officer Seminar for Communications Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.

5-7. **Management of the Telecommunications Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Manchester, N.H. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

5-8. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$550.

5-9. **Report Writing for Instructors.** Presented by Bruce T. Olson, Ph.O. To be held in Walnut Creek, Calif. Fee: \$290.

5-9. **Drug Unit Commander.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

5-18. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction I.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$700.

5-30. **School of Police Supervision.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas.

6-7. **Semi-Auto Pistol Familiarization.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

6-8. **Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$150.

6-9. **Supervisors' Seminar.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. No fee.

6-9. **Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

7-9. **Managing for Excellence.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Madison, Wisc. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

7-9. **Computer Graphics for Data Presentations.** Presented by the National Criminal

Justice Computer Laboratory & Training Center. To be held in Washington, D.C.

7-9. **High Risk Personnel.** Presented by Executec Internationale Corp. To be held in Sterling, Va. Fee: \$300.

7-9. **Performance Evaluation & Productivity.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Reno, Nev. Fee: \$350 (IACP members), \$400 (non-members).

8-9. **Psychological Screening of Law Enforcement Personnel.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

9-11. **Victims' Rights: Opportunities for Action.** Presented by the National Victim Center. To be held in Nashville, Tenn. Fee: \$265.

11-13. **Street Survival '89.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Lansing, Mich. Fee: \$125 (all three days); \$95 (first two days only); \$65 (third day only).

12-13. **Introduction to Microcomputers for Police.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$250.

12-13. **Contemporary Terrorism.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$350.

12-14. **Directed Patrol.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$265.

12-14. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Rochester, N.Y. Fee: \$495.

12-16. **Advanced Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

12-16. **Instructor Development.** Presented by Executec Internationale Corp. Fee: \$750.

12-16. **Sects, Cults & Deviant Movements.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

12-16. **Arson Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

12-16. **Police Applicant Background Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

12-16. **Police/Medical Investigation of Death.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Miami, Fla. Fee: \$495 (IACP members); \$545 (non-members).

12-16. **Telephone Systems I.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

12-23. **Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$525.

14-15. **Motor Vehicle Theft (Advanced).**

Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$650.

14-15. **Middle Eastern Terrorism.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$350.

14-16. **Use of Microcomputers for Police Records Management.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.

19-20. **Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$350.

19-21. **Developing School Drug Education Programs.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$360 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

19-21. **Computer Security for Corporate Security Practitioners.** Presented by the MIS Training Institute. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$795.

19-21. **Counterterrorist Operations: Intelligence & Planning.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

19-21. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Philadelphia. Fee: \$495.

19-22. **The LSI Course on Scientific Content Analysis (Interrogation).** Presented by the Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation. To be held in White Plains, N.Y. Fee: \$500.

19-23. **Fundamentals of Computer Security for Federal Information Systems.** Presented by the Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$400.

19-23. **Proactive Planning & Research.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

19-23. **Telephone Systems II.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

19-23. **Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Tallahassee, Fla. Fee: \$450.

19-23. **Drug Investigation for Patrol Officers.** Presented by the Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program. To be held in Rochester, N.Y. No fee.

19-23. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction II.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

19-23. **Police Planning.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$375.

19-23. **Retraining '89 for NCPI Graduates.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$345.

19-23. **Technical Surveillance I.** Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

19-23. **Crime Scene Technician's Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

19-23. **Microcomputer-Assisted Traffic Accident Reconstruction - EDC Simulations.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

19-23. **Firearms Instructor Certification.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held at the U.S. Marshals Training Center, Ia. Fee: \$950 (IACP members); \$995 (non-members).

20-22. **Terrorism Symposium.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$275.

20-23. **Police Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

21-22. **Uniform Crime Reporting.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. No fee.

21-23. **Interview & Interrogation Techniques.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350 (IACP members); \$400 (non-members).

24-26. **Street Survival '89.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Arlington, Va. Fee: \$125 (all three days); \$95 (first two days only); \$65 (third day only).

25-28. **Annual Meeting & Seminar of the International Association for Hospital Security.** To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$395 (IAHS members); \$495 (non-members).

25-28. **Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

26-27. **Investigative Technology.** Presented

by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. Fee: \$350.

26-28. **Symposium on Alcohol & Drug Enforcement Techniques.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$150.

26-28. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Honolulu. Fee: \$495.

26-28. **Effective Media Practices for the Law Enforcement Executive.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$445 (IACP members); \$495 (non-members).

26-28. **Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Tampa, Fla. Fee: \$300.

26-29. **DWI Program Management.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

26-29. **Drug Investigation for Patrol Officers.** Presented by the Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program. To be held in Louisville, Ky.

26-30. **RICO Investigations.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$300.

26-30. **Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$295.

26-30. **Interviews & Interrogation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in New Port Richey, Fla. Fee: \$375.

28-29. **Planning for Automated Systems in the Small & Medium-Sized Law Enforcement Agency.** Presented by the National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory & Training Center. To be held in Washington, D.C.

For further information:

Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303. (305) 492-1810.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. 1-800-323-0037.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University School of Law, 11075 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. (409) 294-1669, 70.

Criminal Justice Training & Education Center, 301 Collingwood Blvd., Toledo, OH 43602. (419) 244-4680.

Executec Internationale Corporation, P.O. Box 366, Sterling, VA 22170. (703) 478-3595.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. (312) 953-0990.

International Association of Chiefs of

Police, 1110 N. Glebe Rd., Suite 200, Arlington, VA 22201. (703) 243-6500.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation, P.O. Box 17286, Phoenix, AZ 85011. (602) 279-3113.

MIS Training Institute, 498 Concord St., Framingham, MA 01701. (508) 879-7999.

Narcotics Control Technical Assistance Program, Institute for Law & Justice Inc., 1018 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314. 1-800-533-DRUG.

National Crime Prevention Council, Technical Assistance Center, 733 15th St. N.W., Suite 540, Washington, DC 20005. (202) 393-7141.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory & Training Center, Attn: Jim Zapp, 555 New Jersey Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20001. (202) 638-4155.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. 1-800-323-4011.

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Talk about a training complex:

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Department takes another turn

The Justice Department is once again seeking to dismantle the Organized Crime Strike Forces

A growing chorus of voice in Detroit says it may be high time for

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Forum: In Washington and elsewhere, let's put crime-fighting measures

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